HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

No. 53,033—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Nov.	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
12th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
26th "	MONGOLIA	9500	......	...
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	......	...
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7963	......	...
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	...
21st "	ORIENTAL	5784	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	30th Nov. 1903
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 606.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 30th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 26th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6200	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6600	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	[illegible]	J Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Magganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case ...	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

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TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

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MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs.	16	8	per 100
" " "	II	"	13	2	" "
" " "	III	"	11	10	" "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I ...	"	17	10	" "
" "	II	"	13	2	" "
" "	III	"	10	11	" "
BOUQUETS	I	"	17	7	" "
"	II	"	13	8	" "
"	III	"	11	14	" "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	"	16	8	" "
" "	II	"	13	2	" "
" "	III	"	11	10	" "

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	8th Dec.
BUNDESRATH	2,086	Ahrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	18th Nov.	28th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

The

Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under thei appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal" :—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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HEAD OFFICES :—121, Medows. Street, Bombay.

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IN
STERLING SILVER
AND
BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MARRONS GLACÉS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

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PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
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RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.
THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF THE
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.
"ARE YOU A MASON?"

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND FAREWELL
PERFORMANCE,
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

THE PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY EVENING
will commence at 9 P. M. Sharp.

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY NOV. 30TH, TUESDAY DEC. 1st,
THURSDAY DEC. 3RD, FRIDAY DEC. 4TH.
EACH EVENING 9-30 O'CLOCK.
Tour of the Parisienne Artistes.
GASPARD AND NEVA
FROM THE
"AMBASSADEURS" PARIS.
AND ALL THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS OF EUROPE
In their Sparkling and Unique Entertainments.
GASPARD AND NEVA

Have met with unequaled success throughout Europe in their Original Songs, Dances and other creations which have been so much applauded at the "Ambassadeurs" Paris, and the leading large Establishments of the Chief Capitals of Europe.

MLLE. RENEE FLORE,
Comic Singer of the Alcazar D'Ete
And the talented Composer and Artiste.
PAUL FRANTZ,
Chief Composer of the GASPARD-NEVA Troupe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Stalls, Rs. 4 and 3; Dress Circle Rs, 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery Re. 1.
Plans at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that NAWAB MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, of Hyderabad Deccan Mahomedan, has entered into a conditional contract with the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay TO SELL to those Trustees the undermentioned property, viz;—

All that piece of land situated within the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, containing by estimation 15,099 sq. yards or thereabouts, together with the Chawls, Dwelling-houses and other houses, buildings and erections standing thereon, bounded on or towards the North by Imamwada Road, Mogal Mosque, and Khoja Burial Ground, on or towards the East by Khoja Burial Ground, on or towards the South partly by Khoja Burial Ground, partly by Imamwada Mosque and partly by properties bearing Ward Nos. 2153, 2154, 2155 (1, 2, 3) and 3369 and 2511, and on or towards the West by Memonwada Road and delineated on the Plan No. M-110. dated 26th October, 1903, annexed to the said Agreement (a copy of which Plan can be seen at the Office of the said Trustees, Albert Buildings, Rampart Road, within the Fort of Bombay) and thereon surrounded by a red border line which said piece of land is part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos, viz:—Old No. 382 and 17, New Survey No. 3099, Pension and Tax and which said property is registered by the Municipality of Bombay, under the following Nos. viz:—

B. Ward Nos. 2126, 2415, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2142a 2433 (1), 2433 (2), 2433 (3), 2433 (4), 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2443, 2444, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450 (1), 2450 (2), 2451 (1), 2451 (2), 2451 (3), 2451 (4), 2452 (1), 2452 (2), 2452 (3) and 2452 (4).

Street Nos, 611, 27, 5, 6, 7 9, 10, 11, 21-24, 21, 12a, 12b, 12c, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28-29, 30, 31-32, 33, 34, 34a, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, and is now in the occupation of the Vendor or his tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase may be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived—Dated this 18th day of November. 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD
JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

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They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

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MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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" J. C. SPEIRS.

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2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

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In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

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And get rid of your ailments, It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

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THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters,

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For Agent and Chief Engineer,
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Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 223 of 1903.
Bai Awabai
vs.
Parvatibai and others.

Under instructions from and by order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4-30 p.m., on the undermentioned days, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned properties in pursuance of the decree of the said High Court dated the 23rd day of June, 1903, made in the above suit.

III.—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of land or ground partly Toca and partly Government, with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 26,'55 of which [illegible] square yards are Toca land, whereof Cursetji Nowroji Wadia is the Inamdar under Government is the Tocadar, and the remaining 2,714 square yards is Government land, newly assessed and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue old No. 74, new No. 16864, old survey No. nil, and new survey No. nil, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east formerly by the property of Dossabhoy Jamsetji Wadia now called the Andur Bagvalla's Wadi, on or towards the west by a public passage leading to the Naigaum Road, and on or towards the north formerly and now by a footway and partly by the property of Francis Docmani, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Dossabhoy Jamsetji Wadia, and now by the property of Farsee Nowroji and which the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1873 and 1870 and street No. 667 and 5 4 Naigaum Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Kalianji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the title deeds of the properties applications, may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustomji and Kola, solicitors for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome household furniture. London made wardrobe in 3 pieces, marble top table and teapoys, dressing table, large glass wall brackets, leather lined, &c., chairs, sofa chiffonier, pictures, bedsteads, almirahs, books on languages, medicine and general literature, arms such as swords, daggers, revolvers, &c., and one Ripingilles stove with utensils complete &c., &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th November 1903, at 2 p. m. at Chowpatty, next to Islam Club by order of Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Kanga, I.M.S., consisting of one London made wardrobe in 3 pieces, marble top table and teapoys painted tiled jardiniers, one Chinese silk for coat (from the loot of Pekin 1900), marble clock chiffonier electroplated epergne and side dishes in 4 pieces, valuable pictures, glass wall brackets, glass mirrors, leather lined spring armchairs, sofa, carved silk bottom chairs, book shelves, fulkari curtains, English iron bedstead with spring mattress teak single and double bedsteads mahogany baba cot almirahs valuable books, a double-barrelled fowling piece in canvas case with tools complete silver mounted and other swords daggers, revolvers, elephant good pigskin wallets, a lot of cartridges, harness, electroplated ware &c &c

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 16 CASKS ROSA OIL.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim and Co.—

V E & Co.—6 cases 6 pots rosa oil, 1520lbs.
V E & Co.—4 cases 4 pots rosa oil, 850 lbs.
V 4 cases 4 pots rosa oil, 860lbs.
V E & Co.—2 cases 2 pots rosa oil, 500lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messers. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, sofas, easy and light chairs, dining writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, dispensary large glass door counter,

1 eighty pound Cabuli tent with bath-room and 1 servants pal in good order.
2 boxes 264 imitation gold wire brooches,
1 D-B P-L C F hammerless 12 bore ball and shot gun by Army and Navy.
1 Engineer's level on tripod
1 lot catridges

A quantity of stationery consisting of notepapers and cover boxes, press copying books, Letts' Diaries, inkstands, envelopes in boxes, blotting book and pads, etc.

1 Ebonized cottage piano with iron frame by Soundy and Co,
1 Walnut organ with 9 stops by Sterling Organ Co.
1 D-B C-F B-L hammerless gun by W W Greener with tools in case

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Megjee Govind

O B E E L 95, 98 and 109—3 cases broad cloth.

AT 2 P. M.

1 motor and accessories for converting a bicycle into a motor bicycle, about 1 1-2 horse-power.
Several ladies' and Gent's new and second-hand bicycles.
1 English built dogcart with bay Arab pony 7 years old 14 hands. very fast trotter and thoroughly reliable in harness also booked to saddle and ridden cross country,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 circular glass brougham.
1 French polished shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms, where the kit has been taken for sale, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture, made to order by Mr, Breslauer, roll top writing table, large sideboard with mirror, glassware, crockery, dining-room screen, lamps, fancy door curtains with brackets, and rings, etc., the property of ARTHUR HOARE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land, situate at Santa Cruz, in the Sub-district of Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,447 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 95, Pot Nos. 1 and 3 and Survey No. 100, Pot No. 16, together with the messuage or building standing thereon and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ranchordas Bhagwandas, on the west and north by the land belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and on the south by the land now or formerly belonging to Jao Dumingo, and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

The property will be sold with the furniture, copper pots, etc., lying therein, a list of which can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT PARSEE PUNCHAYAT LANE, AND PITHA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Shapoorji Rustomjee Sukhia, deceased, sell by Public Auction on the following properties on the days specified here under at 4 in the afternoon each day.

PARSEE PUNCHAYET LANE PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 27th November, 1903, at 4 p. m.
Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of ground on the south side of Parsee Punchayet Lane, within the Fort, in the Island and Sub-Registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent old No. 656, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under R No. 8, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Hormasjee Adurjee Bamjee and Cowasjee Adarjee Bamjee, on or towards the west and south by the sweeper's passage jointly used by the inmates of the hereditaments and premises under descriptions as by those of the adjoining hereditaments and premises, which said two hereditaments and premises are seperated by a party wall whereof belongs to each of hereditaments and premises and on or towards the north by the Parsee Punchayet Lane, together with all buildings standing thereon,

PITHA STREET PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 28th November, 1903, at 4 p. m.
Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying in Pitha Lane, within the Fort, in the Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (58 7-9) fifty-eight square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts registered as quit and ground rent under old Nos. 251 and 252, and assessed under ward A. ward Nos. 1417-1418, street No. 6, and bounded on the east by Barker Lane, on the west by the property of Heerjee Rutonjee, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Sorabjee Bholabhoy, together with all houses standing thereon.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., sell by Public Auction the household property of Mr. O. Saint-Gear, at his residence, at the Ruby Lodge, next to Collector's bungalow, Palli Hill, Bandora, consisting of furniture, rich table, cutlery, plated ware, glassware, crockery, a rich Indian carpet, a small collection of framed pictures by Sir F. Leighton, J. W. Godward, and others, a waler mare, 14-2½ hands, pentagon brand-fast and very quiet in harness, a ralli cart by Dykes & Co, of Calcutta, with I. R. tyres, two sets of harness by Dunnett and Co, and W. Stephens and Co., and a small lot of garden plants.

The sale will commence at two in the afternoon.

Catalogues may be obtained and goods viewed two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

1 handsome strong ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co'
1 handsome strong harmonium by Alexandra Pere a Fils Paris.

AT 3-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness,
1 handsome strong rubber tyred dog-cart by Stephens, in very good order.
1 gent's Humber bicycle with lamp, pump, bell bag in excellent condition.
1 handsome strong C. B. horse, goes well in harness.
2 Bay Arab horses, 4 and 6 years old, newly landed.

AUCTION SALE OF WARANGAL CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—3*, large and small Warangal carpets, Warangal to Wari Bunder, invoice No. 272 of 29-5-1903.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marzban Road, over Elphinstone Cricket Club and next to the Masonic Hall the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best plated ware, drawing-room suites, almyra, cabinets, one handsome strong mahogany cottage piano by "C. Tanables and Co. of London," marble top drawing, dressing and wash-hand tables first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels' carpets &c. &c., the property of CLARENCE St. PAUL, Esq.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the "Crescent," opposite the Sailors' Home, Fort.—

1 shamiana.........} all in good order.
2 dining tents.........}
11 field officers' tents ....}
3 subalterns' tents ......}

Now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the office furniture of Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co, consisting of office tables, desks, iron fire proof safes, counters, punkhas, typewriter, pigeon holes, chairs, benches, clock, sample tables, screens, purda's &c., &c.

The above is now on view,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£88 13 16	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	26 7-16	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	57 7-8	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·20	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20·45 1-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·83 3-8	=	— 3-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	=	do.
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	=	do.
3 " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	=	do.
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	=	do.
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-2 pr ct	=	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	3 3-4 pr ct	=	+ 1-8

METALS—
Copper Braziers £66-10 + 10s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0 unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15 0 unchanged.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0 unchanged.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, Dec-Jan, Sellers 35s. = unchanged,
Brown Nov.-Dec. Sellers, 32s. 10 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. Tone quieter.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 35s. = — 6d. Tone easier.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 1-8 = + 1-8.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 31,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
23,30,000 do. Bombay.
5,50,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 15 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 60,90,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·04 — 4. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500., Imports 22,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·90	5·86	5·85	5·84
+ 1	unchanged	+ 1	unchanged
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
5·84	5·84	5·83	5·82
+ 1	+ 1	unchanged	unchanged
	Ju'y.-Aug.		
	5·81		
	unchanged		

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	57,000
Do. last year	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	24,000
Mid-Uplands	11·30 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	11·03 + 7
Do. do. March	11·16 + 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 13-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Feb.	11·12 + 5
Do. do. May	11·33 + 5
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th November, 1903:—

Cotton	3,500 bales.
Wheat	24,603 cwts.
Linseed	3,008 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,751 "
Gingellyseed	11,892 "
Poppyseed	1,715 "
Groundnuts	291 "
Castorseed	7,121 "
Rice	8,992 "
Myrabollams	1,521 "
Cottonseed	6,833 "

BOMBAY, 26th NOVEMBER 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	179 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·6
1st Settlement	" 98·6
2nd do	" 98·4

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do.	20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	6	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0 to 5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6 to 6 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	23	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	0	0
25 per cent. "	32	0	0
50 per cent. "	31	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.	
Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31
Club No. 1	" 30-8
Hard Red	" 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6 000 bales
Imports	22,600 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·91	5·90	5·89	5·88
			+4
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·88	5·88	5·87	5·87
			+5
	July.-Aug.		
	5·85		
	+4		

COTTON.—The market opened firm with few sellers, and rates were quoted Rs. 2 higher. Exporters, however, were unwilling to operate at the advance, having no encouragement from Home, consequently only a small business has been done for forward delivery. Suttas close at Rs. 243 for Good Broach, and Rs. 189 for fully Good Bengals

For ready Cotton there is a good demand from Exporters for high class Cotton, and full rates are being paid for nice lots.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	204	189	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	219	209	...	25 Nov.
Do. do.	206	196	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	220	210	...	25 Nov
Do. do.	205	195	...	25 Jan
Belati (M.-G.)	229	221	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	210	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	213	...	"
Akola do.	230-1	222	...	"
Khamagaum do.				
Karanja do.	Khandwa 230	222-3		"
Damangaum Poolgaum (M-G.)	234	226	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	236	228	...	"
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	237	229	...	"
Broach (M.-G..)	254	...	242	25 Mar.
Do. do.	252	...	...	April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	238	228	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.)	236	226	...	"
Mathia (G.M.)	220	210	...	25 Mar,
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	239	25 May
Westerns	...	...	228	"

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 25th November:—

			Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 18th November 1903			49,91,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.			52,31,000
	Total		1,02,22,000
		Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage		4,70,000	
Do. do. Government		14,79,000	
			19,49,000
			1,21,71,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		...	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department		18,00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury		14,00,000	
			32,00,000
Balance on evening of the 25th Nov. 1903			89,71,000
The Balance comprises—	Rs.		
Silver held on account of the tenderers	54,61,000		
Do do Government,	35,10,000		
	89,71,000		
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.		
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	30,04,000		
Bullion belonging to Government	51,80,000		
	81,84,000		

TURKISH CARPETS.

It is interesting but melancholy to note that the triumphs of science often hasten a decay in art. The introduction of aniline dyed wool and worsted into the Caucasian provinces has brought about a serious deterioration in the quality of the carpets made there. Tiflis for long years exported beautiful carpets for which there was considerable competition. The grouping of colours, the designs and the lasting nature of the dyes were all admirable, and in their way peculiar to the district. The manufacturing of carpets was by far the most important of the home industries, but it has suffered severely latterly. The traditional character of the carpets has been altered, and Persian goods are rapidly driving them out of the market. The Shah of Persia may not be in all ways a progressive ruler, but he has done one wise thing, he has forbidden the import into his kingdom of aniline dyes, so determined is he to ward off the decay of the Persian carpet industry. These cheap aniline dyes which are used with such facility have been the ruin of the Caucasian carpet trade. The vegetable dyes previously utilised produced lasting and beautiful shades but at an expenditure of considerable care and trouble. These are every year less employed, the temptation of the cheap and nasty aniline colours with their rapidly produced results being irresistible. The extraordinary thing is that eyes inheriting the training of centuries, and belonging to a people who made no mistakes in mixing their colours, could endure the harsh combinations produced by the vivid coal-tar dyes. The people are in danger of forgetting how to prepare the fast vegetable colours. Another point in which the carpet weavers are losing their cunning is in the designing of patterns. This may partly be ascribed to the large export of the old carpets, leaving few samples for copying. The beautiful ancient designs are seen more and more rarely, whilst imported printed woollen stuffs have suggested patterns that have notoriously ruined the inborn artistic taste of the Caucasian weaver. His carpets are now woven in tasteless designs, sometimes even he carries out the florid decorations of the paper wrappers round soap and other imported goods. Fortunately a committee has been formed at Tiflis which hopes, by the distribution of good dyes and beautiful designs among the carpet makers, to bring back to them the artistic skill and taste which they have almost lost. It cannot, however, yet be said that their efforts have been crowned with success. We must only hope that the Turkish carpet is not quite beaten out of the market.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
1250—Hiralal D Commercial Bank of India Ld and another vs Javerilal Changamal Javeri and another
1253—E F Nicholson—Ross Arthur Leslie Moore vs Hajee Hassam Hafee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M.
1265—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Esmail Hajee Issack vs Hoosein hai Ahmedbhai and others—Foamjee and D and M B Chothia.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhusru Maneckjee Sitna vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co
605,02—Dikshit and D—G Ramchandra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford and Co.
233,00—Madhowjee V—Jethmul Tillockchand vs Nathoo Jamshet and others—R J and M
832-03—Mulla and M—Virjee Bhojraj and another vs a Dhunbai widow.
793,01—Mulla and M—Esub Abdul Kadar and another vs Kulsambi—Tabjee D and Co.
101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhaskar vs Purshotum Bibajee Pathari—In person.
21,01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narondas Canjee—S B Noble.
328, 93—The Kurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others vs Liladhur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
229,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomed Esaf Khan vs Hawaboo and others—M B Chothia, Payne and Co and K T and L
643,02—Payne and Co—Mirza Bozatalli vs Narayen Madhowjee—K B Mehta
391,02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Horkore vs Killabhai Ramdas and others—Malvi H and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

755,02—Khunderao S and L—Madhursudan Dinanth vs Radhabhai widow and another—Chitnis and M and B Raghvaya.
455-02—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ramji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F
671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G
68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another
76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another
333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shive Shanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangbir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji R and K
494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W
483-02—Manshuklal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W
262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukhmidas Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and D and F
210,02—Madhowjee and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and other—Matubhai J and N and In person.
411,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld vs T B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co
160,02—Mulla and M—Chamsey Harjee and others vs Bai Rattanbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE SILVA—November 26, at the residence of his nephew Dr D M De Silva, "The Wildness," Mazagon, Bombay, Joseph Balthazar De Silva (Shepoot), late of H M's Mint Bombay, aged 58 years. Funeral will leave the house at 4-30 p.m., and arrive at the Sewree Cemetery at 5-15 p.m., this day (Friday). Friends and relatives will kindly accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEWAR—October 20, at Madras, the wife of D Dewar, C S of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BANNATINE-GREY—November 19, at Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev W G Barry, Chaplain, and the Rev A N C Storrs, C M S, Owen Alison, younger son of the late Richard Alison Cunninghame Bannatine, of Glaisnoch, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, N B, to Laura Fanny, eldest daughter of Lewis William Grey, of Pykara, Nilgiris, S.

WOODWARD—STRAHAN—November 19, at St Thomas's Church, Dehra Doon by the Rev H Percy-Smith, assisted by the Rev F Furridge, Major J A H Woodward, 37th Dogras, Imperial Service Troops, Kashmir, to Winifred Mary, younger daughter of Colonel G Strahan, R E (retired).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 4-13m. 4-46s. Low water, 11-7m. 10-20s.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English mails of 13th instant, due to arrive at 9. a. m.
University Examination Result, B. Sc. examination. Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Under the presidency of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. V. R. Shinde, B. A., will deliver an address in English on "Religion, Is it a National or Universal Concern?" at the local Prarthana Mandir to-day at 6 p. m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramchundra E. Eknath a clerk employed in the Holland and Bombay Trading Company, and residing on the first floor of a house in Borbhat Street, has reported to the police that during the absence of his wife from home for about half an hour on Wednesday afternoon, his room was entered and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 289 were stolen from three cupboards.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Gunoo Runlik, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, residing with his parents in Mustan Tank Road, was on Wednesday evening walking along DeLisle Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a private victoria which was being driven at the time in the direction of Chinchpoogly. The boy was taken home where he became unconscious and was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a contused wound at the back of the head and was suffering from concussion of the brain. The boy has not regained consciousness.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and Officers the Band of the 121st Pioneer will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Serenade (Spanish)	La Paloma	Yradier
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Selection	L'Ebreo	Apolloni
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer
Seletcion	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	Prayor

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—A deputation formed from the Lathi State and led by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee Aga, the late pensioned engineer, waited upon the agent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay with a petition requesting him to grant an extension of service to Mr. Vakhatchand, the Manager of the Lathi State, who is ordered to retire on pension under the 55 years' rule. Mr. Vakhatchand who first served for a long time in the Agency to the entire satisfaction of the political officers, during his career as the manager, has made himself popular by his genial disposition and his labours to redress the grievances of the people. He has, moreover, discharged the State debts. The health of Mr. Vakhatchand is such as would permit him to continue in his duties for some time to come.—Since last writing the plague in Bhownagar appears to have a little abated, the mortality for the past three days having dropped to 45.

WHILE DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Jairam Luximon a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gough, with dishonestly assisting in concealing and disposing of one silver powder box, one umbrella, and pieces of wearing apparel in all property collectively valued at Rs. 54, belonging to Mr. William Stephens residing in Tardeo. The accused was further charged with assisting in disposing of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 13 the property of Mr. Fearn, also a resident of Tardeo. The evidence showed that the accused was attempting to dispose of the powder box at Null Bazaar on Tuesday, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman in plain clothes. The accused then made a statement and pointed out his house, which on being searched the pieces of wearing apparel belonging to both the complainants were found. The umbrella was recovered from a Marwari with whom it had been pledged by the accused for six annas. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED SUTTA GAMBLING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Vridhilal Kachra, Anandrao Gopal, and four others, the first with keeping a common gaming house in Shaik Memon Street, and the rest with being in that place on the 13th October for the purpose of gaming. Mr. Bowen Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Bowen asked the permission of the Court to withdraw the case against the last four accused as he had no evidence to offer against them. The accused were discharged, and the case against the first two accused was proceeded with. After recording some evidence the hearing was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	6	3	64
Total plague deaths to date	263,633	215,671	
Same date last year	17	13	83

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 24th instant, was as under:—Hoshangabad, 300 doses.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The services of Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, on relief by Captain E. O'Brien, are placed at the disposal of the Radhanpur State for employment as Tutor to His Highness the Nawab.

The following appointments have been made:—Captain J. W. B. Merewether to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain F. W. Wodehouse, promoted. Captain H. Harrison to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain Merewether, promoted. Captain E. O'Brien to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-Law. Captain J. K. Condon to be Third Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain Harrison, promoted. Captain H. S. Strong to be Third Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain O'Brien, promoted. Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke to be Fourth Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain Condon, promoted. Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse to be Fourth Grade Assistant Political Agent vice Captain Strong, promoted.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on relief at Hyderabad, will do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Karachi, pending further orders.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S, Assistant Collector in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr T. D. Fry, I. C. S., Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, has been granted leave without pay for seven days in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on relief, will do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. M. Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, has been granted an extention of leave for two days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, vice Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S

Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th January 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. G. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., becomes a member of the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations Vice Mr. H. Rothfeld, I.C.S.

Mr. R. Maidment held charge of the office of First Assistant Collector of Customs, Prince's Dock Custom House, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. S. Punnett on privilege leave for one month from the 25th September.

The Reverend Andrew Macfarlane has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Reverend Henry Lloyd Arnould has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M.A., I. M. S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I. M. S., and pending relief by Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S.

Major J B Smith, MB, MCh., BA., Ireland, IMS, acts as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R.W.S, Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., has been allowed extension of furlough for one month.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boiler and Prime Movers, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, appointed the Covenanted Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Arthur Fasken Kindersly, reported his arrival on the 31st November and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Herbert Louis Fox, reported his arrived on the 21st November and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. R. L. Campbell, temporary Engineer under covenant, is transferred from the Poona District to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, vice Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L. C. E., acting Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Captain F. M. Westropp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return after the termination of the Chatham course, posted to the Poona District, but, pending his arrival, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, who has been permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave, is posted to that district.

On return from leave, Mr. A. W. Shepard, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Nara District.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and acting Executive Engineer, is granted, furlough for one year combined with such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of his relief.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH NOVEMBER.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Bright, fair weather; cold at night. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering in general. Crop prospects generally good.

Virampur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Wadwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls and continue to show, more improvement. Cotton healthy.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Bhamgur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and ready for picking. Cotton picking partially began.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings could and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains and all crop doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good,

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain, Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dwey. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease almost everywhere. The barometer is one-tenth of an inch below normal in Rajputana and also on the Madras Coast.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is about normal but the minimum is from 6° to 8° in defect at Bhavnagar, Poona and Ahmednagar. The maximum varied from 90° at Deesa and Surat to 76° at Madras and Bangalore and the minimum from 47° at Jubbulpore to 74° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at Agra, Ahmedabad, Indore, Malegaon, Raipur and Nagpur.

Rain in light showers is reported from Madras.

Weather.—To-day's chart indicates the probable existence of a small depression in the Bay off the Coromandel Coast, where the abnormal deficiency of pressure exceeds one-tenth of an inch. The sea is reported to be rising at Madras.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain J Rees, will sail to day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Alboin, 699 tons, Captain W Dunlop, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, 1,775 tons, Captain J Goodwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 30th October, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tonawanda, 2,181 tons, Captain J W Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Novorossisk, 4th Nov., with a cargo of 4361 tons petroleum in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 700 tons, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 24th November, via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts Green, Poache and Mathias, Mr Condor, Mr Humprey and Mr A C Demstrade, and 41 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle		Royal Navy
" Pomone	Comdr Harry Jones	...	...
Torpedo Boat No. 100	...	...	...
Do No 102	...	...	...
Do No 103	...	...	...

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Tonawanda s.	Brown	Novorossisk, Nov 4
	Clan Macaulay s.	Goodwin	Liverpool, Oct 30
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi, Nov 24

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Kapurthala s	Pamber	Persian Gulf
	Alboin s	Dunlop	Bangkok

The steamer Zillah, Captain Rees, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Queen Louise, for Rotterdam.
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 25.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived this afternoon

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 21th instant.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

P and O Co's steamer Himalaya with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left here at 1 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 21 instant arrived here at 7a. m. to-day (Thursday).

SINGAPORE, Nov. 26.

The P and O Co's steamer Banca (Extra) left here for Bombay at daylight to-day, and is due to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. on Sunday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—30 bales wool The Bombay Co; 20000 cwt wheat Sarday and Co; 8000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Olympia s—15 bales wool J Kara.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—9 cwt ivory P A Desai.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels s—3 0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton 4017 cwt linseed 7031 cwt rapeseed 3500 cwt castorseed and 7908 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton fly waste Tyabjee and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Fakirmasee Jethabhoy 1180 cwt castorseed 3013 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Argenfels s—1000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—2400 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co. 110 bales cotton fly Tyabjee and Co; 250 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 55 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2001 cwt poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—5503 cwt wheat 2000 cwt jowari 4000 cwt castorseed 4090 cwt poppyseed 9040 cwt linseed and 17,00 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Provincia s—20 0 cwt gingellyseed 1180 cwt mowraseed and 990 cwt poppyseed John Faccini; 2100 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Meteor s—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers 1000 cwt old iron M Somjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—175 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 6 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Scindia s—2000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

Coromandel s—15 cwt olibanum 20 cwt kismiss A C Camrcodin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—1100 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—1 bale cotton Madrawalla Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 194 bales cotton D B Lam and Co,

Kinshiu Maru s—20 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 10 bales cotton John Fairclough and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Mazagon s—1500 bales cotton Tata and Co; 106 bales cotton J A Bechle and Co; 100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 200 cwt wheat K Nixon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 27th November.

The following parades take place next Tuesday the 1st December, 1903:—

Riding School Marine Lines Station at 7 a.m.
Dress—Drill order with arms.
The Salsette Detachment will parade at 7 a.m., at the White House, Malin Ground, Santa Cruz.
Dress—Drill order with arms.
The Santa Cruz Range is reserved to-morrow Saturday the 28th instant at 4 p.m., for Competition for the Musketry Challenge Cup, also for practice,
Dress.—Plain Clothes.
Class Firing commences next month.
Trooper G A Fraser having joined is posted to "C" Troop.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th November.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Sub Division No 2 Company—No 951 Gunner J Cairns.

2. The following Govt Resolution No 6030 Dy Genl Dept the 18th Nov 1903, is published for information—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Second Lieut Francis Powell Williams to be Captain with effect from the 24th August 1903, and to command the Electric Engineering Company.

3. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxumi Fort, at 4-30 p m., on Saturday the 28th instant, for 10" R M L and 6". B L Gun drill

Dress—Khaki, Puttics and Field Service caps to be worn,

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

MATERIALS:

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide....................		at 1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes...........	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents.........		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only............	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit......	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS..............	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0		per lb.

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.

BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown ......from 4 8 each

BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only ....from 2 2 do.

HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6' 4 2 do.

SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6¼' by 4¼'..............From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.

ARMY BLANKETS—6¼' by 5' ...from 2 13 do.

RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST,)

HOSIERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS, BALACLAVA CAPS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and SANITARY GREY UNDERWEAR

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD, CAWNPORE.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.

"MINTON" PAVEMENT DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND."

It is not a school, or a class; you come for ten minutes; take your lesson, and return smiling the next day for another lesson. It is so easy. You laugh at its simplicity. Over 500 have been enrolled in Bombay including the Judges and Pleaders of the High Court.

A challenge was advertised—and is still open (see any Bombay or Madras Daily Paper) for 6 pupils of the "Up-to-date Shorthand" with 6 weeks' teaching, against 6 pupils of Pitman teaching of 6 months, for Rs. 1,000 aside, the winning pupils to have the Rs. 2,000, yet Pitmanites dare not accept. This offer is open to the whole of India.

1st Lesson write any word. No BOOKS TO BUY.
4th „ do 40 words a minute.
11th „ do 120 „
21 Lessons for full course—6 weeks' study.

The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for all course in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

Lessons by Post, or by Peon messenger, same terms and just as easy to learn.

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P. J. MEAD,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 22nd November, 1903.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1903.

FOREIGN CRITICISM OF THE WAR.

GENERAL von der Goltz in the "National Review" has given the British Army an opportunity of studying a continental military criticism of the South African War. They have heard countless criticisms before, but they were so palpably biassed as to be valueless. General von der Goltz's is not of this calibre. His is written after the heat and turmoil has subsided, and the feeling which prevailed all over the continent has evaporated. There are no laws for the conduct of war, he admits, nor in the science of warfare, which hold good under all circumstances, and which, correctly applied, guarantee success. As history proves well-conceived plans will occasionally fail in their object, while a chain of circumstances will crown the ill-conceived with victory. Is the writer about to generalise, we ask, and declare the victory crowned that which was wholly and entirely ill-conceived? No; but he is anxious to impress upon the soldier that he must always bear in mind war cannot be learnt by heart, but only with his mind and his own experience. He must not take the different descriptions which are set before him as models for the future, nor believe that they are bound to repeat themselves. This is required by the ever-changing nature of war, this sphinx who leads to ruin every one who asks of her and is unable to solve her mysteries. That is the greatest of all lessons the late war, or any other war, can teach the soldier, all others are but subsidiary and of comparatively little importance The rules of the art of war are based to a great extent merely on a series of experiences, and those experiences differ as each succeds another. Still the General holds to the opinion that the endeavour to draw lessons for a future war from one that has ended is natural, authorised, and profitable, though there are numerous instances on record of how manœuvres which succeeded in one instance signally failed in another, as the shock tactics employed at Jena, with brilliant results, failed at Austerlitz with a great defeat and terrible losses. Special conditions were responsible—special conditions which never recur exactly in the same way.

The General, at the outset, warns his readers the procedure in the South African War cannot be directly applied to future wars in Europe, and that it would be labour in vain to seek there for lessons as to the best manner of conducting the advance to our frontiers or for the operations with the gigantic armies of the present day. The strategical lessons are to be found chiefly in the fresh confirmation of old precepts and principles. The profit is greater from a tactical point of view. The Boers went wrong at the outset. They should have invaded Natal with 36,000 men, locked up General White, annihilated the English troops in Pietermaritzburg and Durban, whereupon there would have been a general rising of the Cape Boers, and the result a different aspect to the whole situation. The Boers made a fatal mistake in dividing their forces on three different objectives. Once they had gained a victory in Natal they could have transferred the main army to the Orange River, at the south end of the Free State, in order to ward off the threatened invasion there, and then have assumed the offensive in Cape Colony. The idea of concentrating the Boer forces before Mafeking and Kimberley, and after the capture of those places and Vryburg, moving them along the Railway to DeAar and invading Cape Colony, in order to support the rising there, was in itself a correct one, but its execution should not have commenced before the victory in Natal was ensured. Moreover General von der Goltz is convinced that hostilities were commenced too late. General White's division should never have been allowed to reach the theatre of war before the first important victories had been gained. The British made a mistake in splitting up their forces. Prudence demanded their concentration behind the Tugela and the postponing of a decisive encounter until the re-inforcements from England had reached African soil. Instead of the retreat to Ladysmith, after the repulse of the attack on Dundee, an attack by the whole British force on Joubert's main body should have followed immediately. The initial success of the Boers tied their hands and deprived them of the factor which held out most hope of success; thus the commencement of the war which was apparently so much in their favour proved to their disadvantage. Lord Methuen's strokes along the road to Kimberley, those of Sir Redvers Buller against the Tugela, were the necessary consequence of the combined political and military situation though strategically they were difficult to justify.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener meet the full approval of General von der Goltz. The great merit of the Commander-in-Chief was that he did not allow himself to be led away from his main objective, but adhered steadfastly to its achievement, notwithstanding that some portions of his army in rear suffered reverses, some of them severe. He possessed that "one-sided view" which Moltke says a good General must possess at the critical moment when doubt, hesitation, and arguments for and against crowd in on him. One of the first points the war taught General Von der Goltz was that even the bravest army, if it confine itself exclusively to the defensive, can never be victorious in the end, but can only delay its own downfall. The defensive is not an all-sufficing, complete way or manner of waging war, but only an episode, which must pass and give way for the counter-stroke the offensive. "He who has been successful in the defensive has only avoided defeat; he can only call himself a victor who has attacked the enemy and driven him out of his position." That is another point to be remembered. There are numerous others our critic accentuates. "He who has decided on war, or is convinced that his adversary has done so, must forthwith open hostilities, if it be to his advantage, from a military point of view. No political doubt, no moral scruple must keep him from it. In such serious matters as war those mistakes which are committed out of good nature or goodness are, according to Clausewitz's opinion, the very worst. The world and history pardon the general any offence except the one, being beaten." The phenomena of great war, philosophises General von der Goltz, are very varying and their conduct is an art. For him to whom the gods have denied the ability to penetrate into its secrets, lessons, and examples will not solve the problem, just as no one can become a great painter by diligent study of the science of colours alone.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

OWING to a very large decline in the mortality due to diseases of the respiratory system the death rate of the city dropped quite appreciably last week. There was an aggregate total of 487 deaths, the decrease over the previous seven days being 25. The death rate per thousand per annum declined from 34·30 to 32·63. The present figures remain remarkably low as compared with those of the corresponding periods of previous years. Thus last year no less than 751 deaths were recorded, and the average over the five years is as high as 735. There was thus a decrease of no less than 18 per thousand per annum in the one case and 15 per thousand per annum in the other. The immediate decrease, as already pointed out, was due to a fall in respect of complaints of the respiratory organs. Last week there was a total of 89 deaths from these causes, and there was no less than 48 or considerably more than 50 per cent. as compared with the foregoing week. As a matter of fact the total registered a week ago appears to be a normal figure for Bombay at the present time of the year. Last year in the same period there were 145 deaths, and the average including the present very moderate total is 129. It is all the more remarkable that such a fluctuation should have occurred at the present time, when coughs and colds are supposed to be more than usually prevalent, and it is also surprising that there should also have been a decline in respect of phthisis. It is to be presumed that the abatement is only temporary. The plague total this week is six in excess of that of the previous week, the total being 53. This is also a very satisfactory figure as compared with previous records, and although it seems likely that there will be a rather serious increase in next week's figures, it is to be hoped that the figures recorded twelve months ago will be reached. There were eight deaths in Mandvi last week, but no other district claimed more than five victims of the plague. An increase occurred in the statistics relating to fevers. The total of 54 deaths registered in respect of these diseases was the highest noticed for quite two months. However, even that figure is much below the mortality of previous years. In other respects the health of the city is unusually good. There were five deaths amongst the European community, one being due to plague. The birth rate again slightly increased, and is creeping gradually towards a balance with the mortality rate. Last week it again exceeded 30 per thousand per annum.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE statement that a company has been floated at Frankfort with a capital of three million marks to construct the first section of the Baghdad Railway has to be read in conjunction with the recent announcement that the German and French capitalists and the Anatolian Railway Company had between them arranged to raise eighty per cent. of the capital needed for the entire scheme. The length of line to be constructed between Konieh and Eregli, as the first section of the Euphrates Valley Railway, is about 200 kilometres. The plans for this portion of the work were ready early last year, but the difficulties that the German promoters encountered in getting British support for the scheme delayed their acceptance. Neither Great Britain nor France has given any official aid to the project and British capitalists have not found the scheme attractive as an investment. German and French financiers have, therefore, the whole responsibility for the enterprise. The concession given by the Turkish Government to the Anatolia Railway Company provides for the construction of a line from Konieh to Busra by way of Baghdad, the total length with branches being about 1,550 miles. The Anatolian Railway terminates at Konieh, and thence the new line will cross the high table lands of Caramania, penetrating the Taurus Range and descending into the plains of Celicia to Adana. A railway already connects the latter place with Mersina. The continuation of the proposed line to Baghdad, after leaving Adana, will pass through mountainous and difficult country. The first section for which capital is now being raised will be the easiest to construct, but Germany is determined that the whole line to the Persian Gulf shall be built. The entire railway will take at least twelve years to complete and financial considerations may delay the full realisation of the scheme even longer. It is the difficulty of raising sufficient money at present for the complete project that has determined the promoters to push on with the first section, and when that is finished there will be fresh calls for capital to continue the line. It was announced in September last that the concessionaires had already begun work on the Konieh section, and the floating of the company indicates the faith of the Germans in the scheme and their strong determination to carry it out.

THE CROPS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

ACCORDING to the latest crop reports the locust plague which has troubled Gujerat and Sind for so many weeks past seems to have subsided, for the present at any rate. The Karachi district still reports the presence of locusts in several talukas, and in Broach, in Gujerat, complaints of damage are still being made, but the situation is now much better than it was With the exception of the damage already alluded to, the crops are reported to be doing well in Karachi, and elsewhere in Sind agriculturists report a prosperous condition of affairs. The harvesting of the late kharif crops continues in all districts, except Karachi, where it is now completed and rabi is being sown all over the province. Cotton picking is proceeding in Ahmedabad where the harvesting of other crops is completed, and in the remaining districts of Gujerat the autumn harvest is at an end. Cotton and the standing crops of wheat and jowari are generally in good condition. Locusts continue to harass the cultivators of the Konkan, but fortunately they do not appear to be nearly so troublesome as they have been up to the present in Gujerat and Sind. The kharif harvest is completed and in Khandesh the picking of cotton has commenced. In Ahmednagar, too, cultivators have commenced with the cotton harvest. The situation in the Deccan is very satisfactory except in Poona where the cultivators complain that the rainfall for the season has been insufficient and especially in the western portion of the district. The rabi crops of jowari, wheat, and gram are said to be withering for want of rain. The harvest is proceeding in Sholapur and Satara. In Bijapur the cultivators report that more rain is required for the late crops. In the same district the seedlings have suffered in parts of the Indi and Bijapur talukas, unfavourable wind and excessive moisture having caused some anxiety. In Belgaum the jowari, bajri, rice, cotton, and sugarcane crops are all in good condition, and elsewhere in the Presidency cultivators appear well satisfied with the present state of affairs. The water supply is everywhere plentiful, except in the hilly parts of Dharwar. There is an abundant supply of fodder, and the only fluctuations in food grains noticeable have occurred in Sind.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, left here on Wednesday night for Poona.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE new powers granted by the Nizam to Mr. Walker, Finance Minister, are comprehensive. He can call for any information or records from any department of State, and submit proposals to the Nizam confidentially or otherwise with a view to reform the reduction of expenditure or the increase of revenue. All proposals for the creation of new appointments or expenditure in any department beyond the powers of departmental ministers have to be submitted through him, nor can any negotiations for the grant of concessions for mining rights, construction of new railways, establishment of factories and cotton presses, and contracts for continuous execution of work in any kind for more than one year be entered upon excepting in consultation with him He can also claim in cases of disagreement with the Prime Minister that papers shall be submitted to the Nizam for final orders.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 26th was 487, giving a death-rate of 32·63 per annum per thousand as against 50·32 in the corresponding period of last year and 47·56 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 55, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 0, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 32, diseases of the nervous system, 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 19, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 40, still-born; 78. old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 258; Hindu low caste, 35; Musalman, 105; Parsee, 18; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; The total number of births was 445 as against 369 the corresponding period of last year, and 312 the average over the past five years.

MR. KENRIC B. MURRAY, the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, has written his report dealing with his official tour through commercial Canada, from which he has just returned. The report, most of which was composed on the passage home, speaks very enthusiastically of Canada's future, especially of the prospects of the wheat-producing districts. It also speaks highly of the industrial enterprise exhibited by Canadians, particularly in regard to electrical development. As Mr. Murray travelled nearly ten thousand miles, and was brought into contact with all the leading business men of the Dominion, his verdict should be entitled to the highest respect.

THE "unco' guid" of the Fatherland are agitating for legislation to empower the local authorities to forbid the employment of women in public-houses under threat of a refusal of a renewal of their licences. As the neat and obliging "Kellnerin" is an institution in bourgeois restaurants, and as grandmotherly enactments might deprive hundreds of young women of all means of earning a livelihood, the bill is being hotly opposed. The authors of the bill, it seems, are aiming at certain restaurants in Berlin, and in zeal forget the difference of the ethical atmosphere between the capital and the bulk of the country. It is framed, remarks the "Kolnische" sweetly, "from the point of view of the corrupt conditions of the Imperial capital."

THE Prefect of the Paris Police, who is just now being so roughly handled by the French Press for the part he played in the recent riots at the Labour Exchange, won golden opinions during a brief sojourn in London last July. A smart, affable little man, but little over five feet, keen and full of energy in spite of his grey hair, nothing seemed to escape his piercing eye. Although nominally on a holiday, as delegate to the International Fire Congress, scarcely a moment of his time was unoccupied. On a swift automobile he sped in search of information from Scotland Yard to the Fire Brigade headquarters at Southwark, and from the Salvage Corps to Earl's Court Exhibition, for, as chief of police, he is also the fire brigade authority for Paris.

IT is believed that under the scheme of military reorganisation there will be three officers who will exercise the powers of local Commander-in-Chief, reporting direct to the Army Board. One of these would command the Forces in the United Kingdom; the second would be the Commander-in-Chief in India, whose present status would not be interfered with; and the third the Officer Commanding in South Africa, who now enjoys the rank of Lieutenant-General. Arrangements would still have to be made regarding the troops on the Mediterranean station and in Egypt, and the detached garrisons in various parts of the world, such as the West Indies, East and West Africa, China, and some of the Crown Colonies. The General Officers in these instances would probably have to report to the Board as they now do to the War Office. The shortening and simplification of correspondence in all instances would doubtless be insisted upon, only important matters being referred to London for orders. The details of any scheme which involves radical changes of this kind will require much elaboration, and Mr. Arnold-Forster will probably not be able to show his hand for some months to come.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MOMMSEN.

[BY J. L. BASHFORD.]

THEODOR MOMMSEN would have been eighty-six years old if he had lived till the 30th of this month and would have celebrated the diamond jubilee of his doctor's degree next Sunday if he had survived a week longer. Nobody, however, grudges him his retirement to rest. Five years ago he wrote in the preface to his "Romisches Strafrecht" (the Roman Penal Code): "Everything has its day—man also!" For some time he had been growing weary of life, and he fancied that his day was over. Last July, when I saw him for the last time, writes Mr. J. L. Bashford in the "Pall Mall Gazette," I expressed a hope that his strength would return to him, and that he would be spared for some years longer. "Oh! don't wish that," he said; "the best thing that could happen to me is that I should be taken away. I am too old, and of no further use. I do not belong to the world: my day is gone by." In this strain he seems to have spoken to an old English friend not many hours before the stroke laid him low. And yet he was in good health and spirits right up to the evening of last Thursday. By an irony of fate, Mommsen, who all through his life had been an enthusiastic admirer of England, English views of politics and freedom, and of English institutions and literature, was unlucky enough during the last few years to incur the righteous disapproval of our countrymen. Nowhere did the tone of his partisanship for the Boers and the friends of the Boers—the rabid calumniators and detractors of our brave soldiers—create more pain and disappointment and indignation than among his colleagues in learning at the British Universities. It was there, among them, that he had always been received with open arms. But I know from his own lips that it was not with the detractors and calumniators that he felt any sympathy; he blamed them, and condemned those also connected with the Press on both sides who fomented hostility between the two countries. He took the side of the weaker and the smaller from grounds of sentimentality; but he was content to accept the verdict of facts as proclaimed at the conclusion of peace.

I had a long talk with him on this and other subjects last July, and he spoke with perfect frankness to me on that occasion. There was no venom in his language; but he strongly claimed the right of a German to sympathise with a people whom he believed was being oppressed. That was the current view in Germany all through the war. He went so far as to insist that the story of the Boer War would be a black page in England's history. But he tried, within a few weeks of his death—his effort may have been a blunder—to contribute to the restoration of amity between the two peoples. The time was, perhaps, not yet come for mutual confidence, after so long a period of detraction, slander, and ill-will. Mommsen, at all events, was never from his youth right down to his death for a moment the enemy of England. Almost with his last breath he implored the two peoples to forgive and be friends, and to renew the bonds of amity that had been wilfully sundered by irresponsible and malicious persons.

It is as a historian of eminence that we shall always treat the deceased. At Easter, in 1854, the first volume of his "History of Rome" appeared. The work has been translated into almost every European language. A German critic, who wrote an essay on Mommsen five years ago, drew attention to the number of editions the book had gone through in Germany, and remarked that this fact alone must prove its internal value, as learned works were only purchased by a very small circle in his country. Students of history and literature will ever regret that he did not continue this work to the downfall of the Roman Empire The History of Rome will continue to be a "torso." His many works would fill a library. He began to write in 1843, and his last published book appeared in 1899—that is to say, he was fifty-six years before the public as an author!

People are horrified over the daily condemnation in Germany at the beginning of the twentieth century for lese majeste or trumpery Press extravagances; but they forget that on the pages of the penal register of the mighty German Empire stands the name of a Theodor Mommsen, because he dared to criticise an Otto von Bismarck! Mommsen had no fear of the Powers that rule, when it was a question of the infringement of political or intellectual liberty. He hit out with the weight of iron when the notorious "lex Heinze" threatened to interfere with art; and when the pietists of Potsdam tried to legalise the efforts of pastors and priests to strangle the schools of the nation. The love of freedom always influenced him in his appeals to the public. He was an ideal German professor; a true German patriot; a model father of a family and domestic man; a true and loyal friend. There was nothing of the dusty pedant about him. He could be savagely sarcastic to those who were strong enough to bear it; but in society he was as suave and pleasant a causeur as could be selected anywhere. His mind was a storehouse of information for his reading had travelled over vast fields and he had a wondrous memory.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," was a maxim that Mommsen advocated and age did not interfere with his powers of work. His friends were alarmed for him when his valuable library was destroyed by fire about twenty-five years ago. The deceased was then sixty years of age; but he soon got over his trouble, and began again. One is reminded of Moltke who at the age of seventy began to plant trees on his country estate at Creisau, in Silesia. Mommsen was as fond of flowers as Moltke was of trees. Almost every morning, when he came down to breakfast at eight o'clock he carried a vase of flowers or a single bud with him, which he admired and smelt during his meal.

Up to within seven or eight years ago Mommsen used to get up every morning at five o'clock and work in his study till eight. Then he would go to the dining-room and have breakfast with his family. He was the father of sixteen children in all, of whom twelve are now living. Some of them are married, one daughter to Professor von Wilamowitz-Mollendorf. This diminutive little man, with his emaciated name, and silver locks reaching to his shoulders was the last one would have expected to be a friend of children; and yet it was so. They revelled in his company, and sought it. Nevertheless, when he was preoccupied, he could not recognize his own offspring. One day, when sitting in the tramcar on his way from Charlottenburg a little boy near him disturbed him by chattering loudly as he was reading according to his wont.

What is your name youngster? he said in a sharp tone intending to scold him, and to his surprise the boy pronouced the word Mommsen. It was not till then that the Professor became aware that he was talking to his own son. Earlier in life he pushed his infant who had been confided to his care in his study into the waste-paper basket and covered him up with papers!

Mommsen was a lover of punctuality. Breakfast was served at eight o'clock sharp in his house. A young lady staying with his daughters rarely appeared at table at the appointed time. One morning he turned upon her: "It is a pity you can't serve your time in the army; you would learn the difference between eight and half past!" Obviously Mommsen as a patriotic German had a good reason for commending universal service—if for nothing better in order that the young men should learn punctuality.

The late Professor's recreations were enjoyed at home. He was truly domestic. He was a great reader of fiction and perused novels with as much accuracy and attention as books of great depth of learning. It was a relief and a pleasure to him to analyse all the characters of his novel. Of an evening he used to work with his family in the drawing room, and could always follow the train of thought of the general conversation.

PIERRE ALBA, a lad of fourteen, has just received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Faculty of Literature of the Paris University. Owing to a brilliant Latin essay, with which he carried off a prize in June last, the age limit fixed for candidates for the B.A. degree was dispensed with and Alba passed the university examination, receiving the mentioned "Very good." His father is a lieutenant-colonel in the French army.

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech by Lord Rosebery.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DISCOVERY

IMAGINARY DISEASE AND WORSE REMEDY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a meeting at the Surrey Theatre last night, said he did not believe the nation would change its policy on the personal pledge of one statesman. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, had discovered a disease which did not exist and proposed a remedy which was worse than the disease.

Lord Rosebery's view was that no reason had been shown for general or sweeping action regarding our fiscal system.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

LUCKNOW, November 26.—The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables:—

Lord Rosebery's speech yesterday was the best fighting speech he has yet made.

He demolished Mr. Chamberlain's sophistries, and appealed especially to Londoners to take the vanguard in the fight against tariff tinkering.

A voice interrupting with "If you'll lead," roused the audience into making an enthusiastic demonstration.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HOTTENTOT REVOLT.

Rebels to Parley.

A MEETING WITH THE GOVERNOR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The rebel Hottentot Chiefs are awaiting the arrival of the Governor at Keetmanskoep, and a satisfactory solution is anticipated.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

English Legislators in Paris.

THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Ninety members of the House of Commons, several Peers and Colonial Agents-General, accompanied by eighty ladies, have started this afternoon under the auspices of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons on a visit to Paris, where they will be the guests of a large and influential committee of French Senators and Deputies.

After three fetes in Paris they will visit Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nice, and Monte Carlo.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The British Parliamentary delegation has had a very cordial reception in Paris.

Baron Destournelles welcomed the visitors who gave three cheers for President Loubet.

AMERICA AND ZANZIBAR.

A Treaty Ratified.

LIGHT AND HARBOUR DUES.

The American Senate has ratified the Treaty permitting Zanzibar to place a small tax on American vessels for the upkeep of lighthouses and harbours.

THE TSARINA'S ILLNESS.

Painful Malady Increasing.

HER MAJESTY'S SUFFERINGS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The latest bulletin regarding the Tsarina's condition states that the inflammation has spread to the inner part of her ear and that the pain prevents sleep.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Austro-Russian Scheme Accepted.

TURKEY'S FEELINGS RESPECTED.

Protracted councils are being held at Constantinople extending through the night about the Porte's reply to Austria and Russia on the question of reforms.

Later advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has replied accepting the Austro-Russian reforms in principle with a reservation that everything calculated to humiliate Turkey be avoided.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

General Egerton to Succeed.

It has been settled that General Egerton will take the Madras Command when he leaves Somaliland.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR PROBLEM.

Importation of Chinese.

RAND MINE-OWNERS' SCHEME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Mr. Perry, the Chairman of the Rand Native Labour Association, has arrived in London, and sails for Hongkong next week, to arrange the details for the exportation of Chinese labour to South Africa in view of the expected passing of a Transvaal law authorising alien labour.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Imperial Voice Still Weak.

Latest bulletins state that the Kaiser William still needs to spare his voice and is undergoing massage of the larynx.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Construction of First Section.

GERMAN COMPANY FLOATED.

A company with a capital of three million marks has been floated at Frankfort to construct the Konia to Eregli line which is the first section of the Baghdad Railway.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending 21st instant was 18,329 against 18,360 in the preceding week and 12,028 in the corresponding period of last year. The detailed figures are Bombay City, 47; Bombay Presidency, 9,791; Karachi, 8; Madras Presidency; 264; Calcutta, 21; Bengal, 685; United Provinces, 1,819; Punjab, 454; Central Provinces, 2,051, Mysore, 673; Hyderabad, 792; Rajputana, 24: Central India, 975; and Kashmir, 23.

Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, and Baluchistan are free.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

The following Public Works Department postings are notified:—

Mr. W. C. Ross, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 16th October.

Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 30th November, 1903.

Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, has been appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. J. E. Lacey, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Mr. C. C. Fink, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, re-posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 25th November, 1903.

Mr W. Mon Sweet, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, vice Mr. Perram.

The services of Lieutenant C. F. Birney, R. E, Assistant Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

COURT-MARTIAL AT COONOOR.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED.

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 26.

At a Court-martial held at Wellington Private Patrick Burke, 1st Durham Light Infantry, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, for having enlisted in the Durham Light Infantry under a false pretence when he had been discharged with disgrace from another regiment.

RANGOON BARRISTER INJURED.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. G. G. B. Vansomeren, barrister, and Commandant, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, is in an unconscious state owing to concussion of the brain, through falling from his dogcart on Tuesday night. The patient has been removed to the Civil and General Hospital. The doctors do not anticipate that he will be out of danger for another week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On relief by Brigadier-General Gwatkins, Colonel G. F. Francis will take up the Officiating Deputy Adjutant-Generalship, Bengal Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Gordon Highlanders, has been selected to command a brigade at the Punjab Manœuvres.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacFarlane, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District.

MR. WILHELM KUHE, the veteran impresario, and in his earlier days a leading pianist, celebrated his eightieth birthday by a concert at the Dome, in Brighton. One of the many interesting features was to have been the reappearance of Mr. Edward Lloyd to sing "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby." Unfortunately, however, Mr. Lloyd was ill and unable to sing. "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" was first sung under the same roof at Mr. W. Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival in 1877, for which Frederick Clay composed the cantata, "Lalla Rookh," of which it is an incidental ballad, and it has practically survived the cantata.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

EIGHTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

The shooting for the Championship from 1,000 yards caused a regular shuffle among the competitors, as the men who had not been noticed, or at all events only very slightly, came to the front in a remarkable manner, while others had been prominent at lower ranges. Good scores were found to have fallen off. Conductor Hudson, Royal Engineers put a 32 at 1,000 yards. The following are the results:—

CHAMPIONSHIP—Natives—1,000 Yards.

	Points.
Jamadar Gyan Sawant, 3rd Sappers	30
Havildar Saiful Malak, 125th Infantry	30
Naik Gannu Sawant, 103rd Infantry	30
Naik Ban Khan, 94th Infantry	29
Jamadar Ladaram, 107th Infantry	29
Naik Rahim Bux, 125th Infantry	29

CHAMPIONSHIP—British—1,000 Yards.

	Points.
Sergeant Holly, Bangalore Volunteers	32
Conductor Hudson, Royal Engineers	32
Pte Richardson, Royal Scots	31
Sergeant Clarke, Bombay Vol. Artillery	30
Sergeant Armstrong, York and Lancaster	30
Lance-Corporal Knight, Suffolks	29
Sergeant Overton, East Lancashire	29
Lace-Sergeant Pugh, Royal Scots	28
Lace-Corpl Donaghue Connaught Rangers	28
Corporal Rice R S	28
Captain Marshall, Seaforths	28
Color Sergt Heighorn, Connaught Rangers	27
Lance-Corporal Henry, Seaforths	25

OFFICERS' LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

29th Lancers	88
Bombay Infantry Mess.	22

The British Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup fell through owing to insufficient entries.

LLOYD LINDSAY—Non-Commissioned Officers.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry	80

MEAKIN AND CO'S CUP.

29th Lancers' 2nd team	77

There were six entries.

UNLIMITED ENTRIES—100 Yards.

Sergeant Shipway, Cheshires	34
Sergeant Fisher, Cheshires	34
Dmr Goddard, Suffolks	33
Sergeant Holly, Bombay Volunteers	33
Sargeant Davies, York and Lancaster	32

UNLIMITED ENTRIES—600 Yards.

Subadar Bure Khan, 103th Infantry	34
Jemedar Mahomed Khan 125th Infy	34
Havildar Syed Hasum, 3rd Sappers	33

UNLIMITED ENTRIES—1,000 Yards

Kote Duffedar Gulamkhan, 29th Lancers	33
Jamedar Arjun Powar, 3rd Sappers	33
Color Havildar Vithu Pan, 117th Infantry	31

UNLIMITED ENTRIES—900 Yards.

Dmr Goodard, Suffolks	35
Color-Sergeant Parr, B B and C I R V	33
Sergeant Holly, York and Lancaster	33
Sergeant Clarke, B V A	33
Sergeant Bisley, Royal Scotts	32

ENTERTAINMENT AT PANCHGANI.

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE little village of Panchgani bids fair to become more and more popular as the place is known to the Anglo-Indians of Western India, writes a correspondent. Formerly it was regarded merely as a stopping place en route to Mahableshwar, with no attractions of its own. Now Panchgani is claiming its own individuality. The presence of the Girls' and Boys' School, and the appointment of a permanent Resident Chaplain, who is also Principal of the Boys' Department, have quite changed the character of the station. Its unsurpassable climate remains the same, but there now is that life and interest which is always associated with young people.

On Saturday afternoon the visitors and residents were entertained at the Girls' High School by a concert of exceptional merit at this time of the year, when visitors are not so numerous as during the hot season. The presence of Mr. Behr, Bandmaster of the Governor's band, was itself a guarantee of a musical treat.

The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

Part Song	The Last Rose of Summer	Girls
Song	Christe Eleison	Miss Seaforth Mackenzie
Viola & Piano	Nocturne	Mrs Harker and Mr Behr
Song	You Sleep	Mr Harker
Recit	The Revenge	Miss Lambourne
Song	Angels Guard Thee	Miss Ferns
Piano Solo	Grace	Miss Mary Evans

PART II.

Part Song	Go Pretty Rose	Miss's Evans, Simmonds, Meeling, and Smith
Song	While all the World is Sleeping	Miss S Mackenzie
Viola & Piano	Ballade	Mrs Harker and Mr Behr
Song	The Gift	Miss Annie Meeling
Recit	Woman's Strategy	Miss Lambourne
Song	Out on the deep	Mr Harker
Piano Solo	Agitated Heart	Miss Gladys Fearn

The first item on the programme, the part song by the elder girls, was very effectively given. Mr. Behr, accompanied by Mrs. Harker in a most sympathetic manner, gave an exquisitive rendering of "Nocturne" by Kaliwoda, and received a hearty encore to which he very kindly responded by giving another. The canon "Go Pretty Rose" by four of the elder girls, Mary Evans, Annie Meeling, Keety Smith, and Effie Simmonds, was sung with great taste and spirit, the voices mingling and blending most harmoniously, for which they received a rapturous encore. Miss Seaforth Mackenzie carried the audience away with the richness and compass of her voice. Her song "While All the World is Sleeping" received an appreciative encore, to which she responded by singing with great expression the lullaby song "Slumber Sea" which just suited the deep mellowness of her voice. The recitations were most warmly received. Miss Lambourne has both style and expression. Her rendering of "The Revenge" was excellent, and "Woman's Strategy" was called for again and again. She then gave that racey little poem "The New Organ" in the Somersetshire dialect which brought down loud applause. Mr. Harker's song "You Sleep" met with keen appreciation, but owing to the lateness of the hour he did not respond to the encore. The pianoforte solos by Mary Evans and Gladys Fearn elicited well deserved applause. The execution and taste displayed reflects great credit on such young pianists and on their teacher. Each item on the programme was enthusiastically received. The only drawback was that the evening drew in before the programme was gone through on account of the many "encores."

Hearty thanks are due to Miss Kimmins and Miss Ferns for getting up such an enjoyable entertainment. Rs. 50 were taken towards the extension of the new Station Library so greatly needed, which is now being planned by the energetic Superintendent Major Fearn, who has done so much to develope the station during his term of office.

The results of the Trinity College Musical Examination held on the 24th instant at the Girls' High School show that out of 9 candidates 7 have passed, viz: Mary Evans, Intermediate; Maud Stephens, Kitty Smith, Esther Barrett Junior, Ena Bose, Vira Graham, and Gladys Parker, Preparatory. We heartily congratulate Miss Ferns.

The boys have done their part in bringing honour to Panchgani. Willie Meeling, one of the pupils, has this year carried off the 1st European Scholarship This is the third year in succession that the Panchgani High School has had this honour.

THE Greeks idolise their Queen. Prior to her advent at the Hellenic Court, charitable institutions were unknown in the land of Homer. Her Majesty at once established an elaborate system of sick-nursing, and out of her own not too abundant private means, helped to found the first national nursing school. The Evangelismos, the famous hospital in Athens is the outcome of her endeavours, and Athenian ladies of the highest degree, following the example of their Queen, take a personal share in the nursing and management.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

MEMBER OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

A LONDON telegram, dated 25th inst., published in our yesterday's issue, caused much grief in Bombay by the announcement of the death of Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, who was Senior Member of Council at Bombay not many years ago. Honoured by every branch of the Service, Sir Charles Pritchard finally left Bombay in February 1896, so that he lived to enjoy his pension at home for nearly eight years. His departure in that month marked the close of the Indian career of one of the ablest administrators and organisers the Bombay Civil Service has produced. A man of stern independence of character, with rigid notions of duty and courage to carry his convictions into effect under the most adverse circumstances; of rare administrative and organising ability which enabled him to carry reform where men of less courage and inferior mental calibre held back in the face of popular clamour. Sir Charles Pritchard made his mark upon the important branches of administration with which he was connected. He showed himself to be as much the superior of most of his contemporaries in physique, as he towered above them in intellectual vigour. No clearer testimony could be needed to demonstrate the value of the reforms Sir Charles initiated and successfully carried out than that in his hands, the salt revenue of the Bombay Presidency increased by more than 161 lakhs; the liquor excise by at least 50 lakhs; and the opium excise by about 8 lakhs of rupees, that is a total addition to the public revenue of about 220 lakhs; and if we count the additions made in other parts of India where certain principles of the new systems introduced by Sir Charles had been accepted and adopted, the annual increase of revenue arising from his administrative improvements might be estimated at about three crores of rupees. It is not often that a servant of the State could boast of having made such a solid addition to the public revenues.

Joining the service in December 1857, and arriving in the country in the beginning of 1858, Sir Charles had, at the date of his retirement, completed no less than thirty-eight years' service in Bombay and at Calcutta. He worked for six years under the Collectors of Bombay, Thana, Belgaum and Dharwar; and during that period he easily succeeded in showing the stuff that was in him. At Belgaum and its outlying districts he hunted outlaws and bands of robbers who, from deserted hill forts, pounced upon those districts; brought them to justice; and restored order and security of life and property. A singular adventure was related of how, one night in 1862, he chased barefooted, through the darkness, two European artillery men who broke into his house, collard them, and gave them into police custody. He had a year's sick leave from February 1865 to February 1866, and on his return to this country, was posted again to Belgaum as Assistant Collector and Magistrate; and served later on in the same capacity at Thana and in Khandesh, where he twice officiated as Collector and Magistrate in August 1867 and again in May 1869. It was in Khandesh that he made his name as a thorough-going sportsman, while at the same time he shewed his energy and indomitable will in relieving the sufferers from the scarcity which prevailed there in 1868. For a year, that is from October 1870 to October 1871, Sir Charles distinguished himself on special duty at Poona in the investigation of frauds committed by subordinates in the Public Works Department. In the latter part of 1871, he came to Bombay as officiating Collector of Salt Revenue, in which office he was confirmed in February 1873. He then elaborated and carried into effect the late Mr. Pedder's scheme for the organisation and improvement of the entire salt department. He shewed how successfully he could wield the magician's wand, for the salt revenue rose in this time from 68 to 104 lakhs of rupees. Sir Charles Pritchard's fame then extended beyond the limits of our own Presidency; and for nine months from January to September 1876, his services were lent to the Madras Presidency, whither he proceeded on special duty as president of the Salt Commission. He worked zealously in demonstrating the superiority of the system he had introduced and worked in Bombay; and as a result the best and important features of his system were advantageously introduced and adopted in the sister Presidency. The sphere of their usefulness was further extended afterwards to the salt lakes of Rajputana, the salt fields of Sind, and even to the remoter salt hills of the Punjab. Sir Charles, on his return from Madras, reverted in September 1876 to his substantive office of Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay.

From May 1877 to March 1878, Sir Charles was again placed on special duty to submit a scheme for the better working of the Abkari system and its general management, and he devised a scheme which while it brought increased revenue to the Government treasury, tended to diminish and restrain drunkenness—a scheme that was subjected to much adverse criticism at the time. But in the face of public obloquy and unpopularity, Sir Charles pursued the even tenour of his policy and had the energy and ability to push his convictions to their legitimate consequences. On the completion of his duty in connection with the Abkari scheme, Sir Charles was in March 1878 appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce. In May 1879, he obtained a furlough to Europe for two years; and while on furlough, was in April 1881, confirmed in the appointment. In February 1885, he had another furlough for two years on medical certificate and while on furlough, that is on the 29th March 1886, he was appointed a Companion of the Most Exalted Order on the Star of India. Having on his return to Bombay conducted the duties of Commissioner of Customs for about two months, he was in April 1887 transferred to Sind to officiate as Commissioner there. In August 1888 he was confirmed in the post of Commissioner in Sind. While holding the post of Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, during the eight years between 1878 and 1887, Sir Charles had the satisfaction of completing the organisation for increased salt and excise revenue, and of putting into working order his scheme for the more profitable working of the opium revenue, the details of which latter were subsequently incorporated in the Opium Act and Rules. The new measures introduced by Sir Charles experienced considerable opposition from influential quarters; but nothing daunted, he fought his opponents with their own weapons, wielding them so skilfully and adroitly as to secure a triumph over them in the end. As Commissioner in Sind, he greatly developed the Kurrachee Harbour works and completed the Mahomedan Provincial College. He established female hospitals and training schools for nurses; reformed the system of irrigation in vogue there; projected a direct railway line between Delhi and Hyderabad in Sind; and secured the construction of the Kotri-Umarkot line. By these and other measures, Sir Charles helped greatly in developing and extending the usefulness of public works in Sind to an extent they had not known before. In May 1889, he was appointed temporary Member of H.E. the Governor's Council and after serving in that capacity for six months, he obtained a year's furlough on medical certificate from November 1889 to November 1890. On his return to this country, he was, on the 9th November of the latter year, appointed Member of Council, the duties of which responsible office he discharged to the great advantage of the public exchequer. His valuable services in this respect received fitting recognition in his being appointed Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in May 1891. Six months later that is in November 1892, Sir Charles was transferred to Calcutta as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, in which post he continued till the time of his retirement. As Member of the local Council, he boldly cut the Gordian knot of many an administrative problem, while by his unflinching decision of character, he helped to add considerably to the strength and prestige of the Government of the day.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BOMBAY DOCKS SCHEME.

THE NEW PLANS.

THE public of Bombay had an opportunity yesterday of obtaining a thorough grasp of the details of the new docks scheme, which has been promulgated by the Port Trust. The plans of the proposed new docks, which have been prepared by Mr. Glynn-Messent, were on view at the Port Trust offices yesterday. They show at a glance what an enormous difference will be made to the foreshore of the harbour. In the first place no less than 190,000 square yards of land will be reclaimed. The southernmost end of this new land will extend about 1,325 feet into the stream beyond the head of Ballard Pier as at present situated. The outer wall of the dock will also be situated on reclaimed land, and from this will extend the dock entrance at the end of which the new berth for mail steamers will be situated. The new railway, about which a good deal has been heard of, will have its terminus at this berth, and a railway station and baggage shed will be built there. The new shed for the disposal of baggage will be much larger than that which is now in use, and travellers will probably have small reason for complaint when they become acquainted with the accommodation which it is proposed to prepare for them in this direction. There will also be comfortable accommodation for medical inspection and commodious waiting rooms. Alongside the berth the depth of the water at the lowest spring tides will be 28 feet, whilst the depth of water in the new channel will never be less than 24 feet. There will always be sufficient water at the berth for the steamers, although at times some delay in approaching the berth will be necessitated by the depth of the channel.

A number of alterations will be made in the existing channel. What is known as the Flagstaff Shoal will be removed, and the new channel will measure over thirty-five feet at high water neap tide and about forty-nine feet in the case of spring tides. To build the dock wall a dam will be constructed to surround the site of the works, and this will be extended to a length of about 8,400 feet, so that the excavation made in deepening the channel can be done without the added difficulty of the water, which would necessitate drudging. The making of the dam will be one of the great difficulties of the scheme, but no particular design will be followed in its execution, this being left mainly to the discretion of the contractors. It has already been ascertained that the foundations of the walls of the dock entrance and dry dock will be of hard moorum or rock. In all cases the best of foundations have been obtained, and probably the substratum of the earth is rather too solid for expeditious excavation works to be carried out. Some of the plans show the strata to be a deep surface of silt, underlain by yellow clay on the top of either soft or hard moorum and rock. The most important feature of the enterprise will be the dry dock, and this, it is stated, will be one of the largest in the world. This will be 1,000 feet long, and 90 feet wide at the entrance. It will accommodate the largest ship afloat, and the largest ship that is likely to be built for some years to come. It will be divided by three caisson grooves, which will enable one end to be used for heavy repairs whilst the other end will be available for vessels undergoing a less protracted overhauling. By dividing the dock with these caissons a vessel of 550 feet can be accommodated at the head of the dock and the remainder will be available for docking another vessel; so that the new dock will be practically equal to two. The present dry dock is only about 800 feet in length and is only capable of accommodating one large vessel at a time, and it was decided, therefore, in designing the new one to add on an additional 200 feet which would enable two vessels to be docked at the same time, and also have a sufficiently large capacity to accommodate the largest vessel afloat. The new P. & O. Moldavia is the longest vessel which has ever come into the port, and she is 540 feet in length.

The outer wall of the harbour will be built with a series of recesses in order to break the force of the waves. This provision is being made in order to satisfy the requirements of the harbour during the monsoon. The new wet docks will be as up-to-date in all their dimensions as the dry docks. This is a factor in the new scheme which is becoming necessary owing to the increasing probability of large vessels visiting Bombay. Recently the Moldavia found it impossible to complete loading at the Victoria Dock, and more than that it needed very delicate handling to turn the vessel. The new wet docks will be twice as large as those in existence at present, and their proportions will be ample no matter what may be the size of the craft to be dealt with.

The latest estimates provide for an expenditure upon the new docks of Rs. 3,32,69,836, including Rs. 5,50,000, the cost of the new dredger. These figures have been passed by the Port Trust, and have been submitted to Government for sanction and approval.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

ONE of the most successful performances yet given by the London Comedy Company in Bombay was the entertainment at the Novelty Theatre last evening. The piece selected for production was "Are you a Mason?" a farcical comedy which has had considerable vogue in England and America, and which fully merits the success it has enjoyed. It is based on the quite inexcusable plan devised by two married men to hide their petty sins and to explain their late nights. Mr. F. Clive is again excellent, this time in quite a new role, that of "George Fisher," now a prosperous stock-broker but formerly an actor who has had some acquintance with "Charleys Aunt." "Mr. Amos Bloodgood," who is at heart a rake though in years advanced, is very cleverly portrayed by Mr. Arthur Dennis, and Mr. Geo. Leslie has an effective role in "Hamilton Travers," an actor who is very much down in his luck. On the other side of the caste Miss Gwladys Morris is as charming as ever in the role of "Eva," the newly wedded wife, yet unversed in the wiles of unprincipled husbands, Miss Phyllis Manners also has an effective character in "Mrs. Caroline Bloodgood," who after thirty years of matrimonial experience is still unable to forget the sins of her husband's youth. The play went with a swing last night that was exceedingly enjoyable and the company scored an undoubted success with it. To-night the piece will be repeated, and on Saturday evening the company conclude their season in Bombay with a final reproduction of "His Excellency the Governor."

MR. STERNBERG'S CONCERT.

Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian pianist, gave a most successful concert at the Town Hall last evening. The entertainment was his farewell to Bombay, and he was fortunate in having secured the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and the Bombay Philharmonic Society for the occasion. He was assisted by Miss Clara Procter who was in excellent voice and contributed Handel's beautiful "Aria Vinto E L'amor." She was loudly applauded. Mr. E. Faulkner was also greatly appreciated in "The Cottager to her Infant" (Gilbertson). Mr. Sternberg's programme, which was carried out with the scholarly finish which has been associated with all his efforts in this city, included the following items:—Sonata, D. Major No. 1 (F. Sternberg), Traeumerei (R. Schumann), Valse A Flat Major op 42 (Fr. Chopin) Marche funebre (F. Sternberg), Etude A Minor op. No. 11 (Fr. Chopin), and Rhapsodie Bongroise No. 6 (F. Liszt).

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LINEN COLLARS AND STOCKS.

VELVET IN MILLINERY.

TAILOR CUT SLEEVES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

LINEN COLLARS are still worn, but they are not the linen collars of other years. Some have scalloped edges, others are embroidered in whites or colours, while still others are inserted with embroidery or lace medallions. Most of them have cuffs to match. A dainty collar and cuffset is of white linen with the scalloped edges bound with a band of vivid blue linen. Within this runs a line of dots of varying sizes, handembroidered in heavy linen-thread in the same shade of blue. The collar is finished with a bishop tab similarly bound and embroidered. Many of the new stocks have stock and tab all in one piece and cut so as to fit the throat. A pretty collar of this description is made in three tucked sections. The front is ornamented with four appliquee circles of pale green linen, each worked with a star in white embroidery silk. The same idea could be used for any colour scheme. The popularity of the Bulgarian embroidery has brought some pretty collar-and-cuff sets to the front. The vivid colours are contrasted with striking effect. The models, too, are easy to imitate. The stitches are simple and the work is quickly done on a count of the coarse thread used in the embroidery. Blue and red or green and blue are good combinations for any odd pattern on white or ecru linen. The ecru colour is the best foundation for these Bulgarian embroideries, while pongee silk makes up very smartly. Some Japanese effects can be obtained by using odd shapes of blue on the pongee. The number of tabs have multiplied on the stocks. Many of these tabs are finished off with a cord and tassel ornament. One stock with an unusually wide clerical tab of white linen has the tab finished by a fringe of linen tassels.

The same plan is followed on many of the more elaborate silk neck-pieces, but the fringe is always of silk or of ribbon knots and ends. A new feature and a distinctive one, of the more dressy stocks are the bows. Dainty lace and embroidery turnovers are ready mounted on silk stocks, and the front of the stock is finished with a smart bow of the same silk. The turnover is often deep enough to resemble a rolling collar, and can be worn without a foundation stock. It is fastened in the front by a wide silk tie, the ends of which hang down quite a little distance after the bow is tied. The neck bow has been worn at the back for so long a time that these front bows are decided novelty. The bow is frequently drawn through a silver or gun-metal buckle. It gives a smart effect. One of the newest stocks is of white linen stitched in black. A black moire bow is kept in place in front by two pearl buttoned straps. Even prettier effects are obtained by using bows of various colours, with stitching to match. An odd collar designed and made in this country consists of a number of metal slides joined by chains. These furnish support for ribbon, silk or chiffon, which are drawn through them to form a stock. The collar is fastened either in the front or the back, and the join hidden by a bow of the fabric.

Both plush and velvet will be extensively used in millinery this winter. The velvets which are the first favourites are the plain, the glove finished, and the mirror finished, or panne weave. It is these principally which are now coming to us from the French milliners, There are many rich varieties of long-pile plush, both of plain and rubbed weave. Very charming hats are seen among the early importations, made of a sort of ribbon about an inch in width, woven of silk fibre, with the effect of uncut fringe. Closely woven silk net, embroidered with silk floss and chenille cord, and relieved with jet spangles in full widths of the material, crown pieces and bands, is used as a covering for dainty bonnets. Motifs in medallions with bands of heavy Irish lace applies over plush, have part in the creation of beautiful hats. Black glove finished or royal cut velvet is quotable in the very large hats, especially in the Gainsborough and Amazon or equestrian shapes. White in velvet both of the glove-finished or panne weaves, is seen in handsome French models. But the favourite colours in panne are a purplish wine or Chambertin, millet green, and the emerald green, royal and lavender blues, dark golden, and kola browns. The plushes are seen in beige and grey, and in mixtures of beige, grey and dark blue, with a sprinkling of white. Velvet is used in nearly all the colours included in the winter list. Nevertheless, it is the medium and darker shades of the positive colours and the light and medium shades of the brown and neutrals that have the advantage. This is explained by the fact that it is these shades to which preference will be given for the covering of shapes. A great deal will also be done in quite light velvet, particularly cream, very pale blue and white, not as a covering for the outside of hats, but as a facing and a trimming for the underside of brims.

ONE of the most difficult part of the costume for the amateur to handle with good result is the sleeve. Nothing, except, perhaps, those all important lines of blouse and skirt, is more thoroughly "tell-tale" when badly adjusted, and more negative to a stylish general effect. This, however, need not occur where a little trouble is taken to prevent it. It is well to remember that the smaller and more tight-fitting a sleeve is the more difficult it is both to make and to put in nicely. For this reason the beginner should choose a sleeve that is slightly full on the shoulder. A good general rule to bear in mind with regard to the placing of sleeves in the arm-hole is that the inside seam should always come a good two inches in front of the under-arm seam. When sewing in the little sleeves of a baby's dress the same principle applies, one inch space instead of two being allowed between the inside sleeve-seam and the under arm seam. For children's dresses a space somewhere between one and two inches, according to size, will be found to make the sleeve quite right. A double perforation is generally found in patterns where the sleeve should meet the shoulder seam of the blouse. A mistake often made by amateurs is to cut off too freely round the armhole. Now, a good pattern seldom requires trimming there at all; but it sometimes happens that one is using a pattern of a size either too large or too small, which must be altered to fit, and then a little judicious trimming of the armhole may be necessary. The large armhole takes away from the style of a blouse or shirt, especially one that is at all dressy. For flannel shirts to be used for outdoor games, the armhole needs to be larger than usual so as to be loose enough to give a freer play to the arms than is ordinarily necessary.

By stitching round the armhole after the sleeve is sewn in, and basting the turnings to the top of the sleeve outwards, under the yoke, this is to a great extent avoided, besides making the sleeve smoother on top and helping towards the sloping shoulder effect. It is always better, unless one has used the pattern before, to try on a blouse before stitching in the sleeves. For this over-sewing the armholes and sleeve together is preferable to basting it, both because it is firmer, and because, if rightly placed, it will not need to be ripped out later. With sleeves that are full at the top, unless the gathered part (indicated by notches in the sleeve) is adjusted nicely, one may have a different appearance, to the other, although cut and notched correspondingly. This is due to the gathers being unevenly distributed, and sometimes spoils the look of home-made blouses. Most of the fulness of the gathers should be brought into the two inches on either side of the shoulder seam, getting slightly scantier by degrees towards the notches on either side, where the gathers begin. Some girls have arms that are rather long in proportion to their bust measure, by which the pattern is chosen. With loose sleeves it will generally answer to increase the length an inch or less, but with sleeves that are much shaped it is necessary to be more careful. The pattern can be cut ances two inches above the elbow, and a strip of paper, allowing a space of half the required additional length between the pieces, pasted across. The same process is to be gone through two inches below the elbow.

A few enthusiastic horsewomen in this country have given up the use of the side-saddle, as, in their opinion, riding astride not only gives greater ease, but is safer. The American women were the real pioneers of the new skirt, and several of their hunt clubs have adopted it as the correct fashion. For many years, however, Englishwomen who were travellers have used some such costume for rough-riding, finding it far less fatiguing; but it is only recently that the first design of a divided riding skirt has been patented. The cross-saddle riding habit, has nothing unusual about it. It has much the appearance of a conventional riding habit, only it is visible from both sides of the horse. The front view of it, however, shows plainly that it is divided. A well-known horsewoman declares that it is the most comfortable riding skirt ever devised, and is not only modest and becoming, but, absolutely practical—"When on the horse it looks as though one were riding side-saddle on both sides. In general design it is only an improved copy of the divided skirt worn by the bicycle enthusiast; when off the horse the skirt looks like a golf skirt, with rows of stitching up the left front. The fronts of the skirt are double, free nearly to the waist, and when off the horse are fastened by patent hooks. The back seam is also open, faced for several inches, stitched, and closed by patent fasteners. The correct riding breeches to wear with the skirt are made of cloth, black satin, or Jersey, and fit as if glued to the leg. They end, of course at the knee, and high boots are worn.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

THE reliability trials for motor cars held by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, do not find favour with the trade, and at the annual general meeting of Motor Manufacturers, held at the Hotel Cecil, on November 4th, it was resolved after a prolonged discussion, that in view of the exhaustive nature of the recent reliability trials for pleasure cars and the expenses incurred to the trade thereby, it is not desirable to hold similar trials next year. The meeting, however, passed a further resolution requesting the A. C. G. B. I. to organise trial run for commercial vehicles and light cars. Apparently, by the remarks of Mr. S. F. Edge at the meeting, next year, will be an exceptionally heavy one in the matter of fixtures between sixty and eighty days being devoted to shows, races, &c. In May or June a trial run from Land's End to John O'Groat's for cars costingless than £200 is to be held.

The case recently heard at the Enfield Sessions wherein a cyclist was summoned by the Society for preventing Cruelty to Animals for having blinded an Irish terrier with an ammonia pistol, a weapon loaded with liquid ammonia for frightening away dogs that appear ferocious, is the first of its kind heard. Fortunately the use of such pistols is by no means general in this country whatever they may be in America, the land of their birth. Animals of the canine persuasion are particular favourites with Englishmen and one shrinks from inflicting bodily injury unless really in self-defence. We all admit that some dogs are a source of considerable annoyance to cyclists but invariably the bark is worse than the bite, and it is only a playful little way with the animals running yelping after wheelmen. There are many more humane methods of frightening off the dogs than by the use of an ammonia pistol.

Those in authority—the leading spirits—of the Cyclist's Touring Club look forward with sanguine expectancy to 1904 when a large numbers of wheelmen are expected to join the ranks of the club, thus staying the flow of receding members that has steadily been taking place for the last five or six years. The club on its merits or rather on its principle should demand large support from the cycling world and there is no reason why the membership roll should not spring forward in leaps and bounds. We say there is "no reason" but there is a very grave reason why the club does not advance and prosper. There is strife in the camp. Those in authority are unpopular; an unpopularity that has grown and thrived by the nourishment supplied by the high official themselves and until they retire or alter their high-handed manner the club will never advance but always show a backward tendency.

An interesting point which motorists frequently discuss is whether the benefits derived from the use of pneumatic tyres upon motor cars are not out-weighed by the disadvantages. Some people use solid tyres in order to be free from the troubles of pneumatics, but experts are all of the opinion that although undoubtedly pneumatic tyres do cause trouble now and again, when used on motor cars, the benefits they confer more than over-weighs their disadvantages. The saving in wear and tear to the engine by reason of their absorption of vibration is very important indeed, while the smooth running of the car and the better results obtained are also very marked. The fact that every new car which is introduced and which one sees on the road is fitted with pneumatic tyres, is a very good argument that they are best. It may be a nuisance when one has pneumatics to have to jack up the wheel and repair, but one must be expected to take the rough with the smooth in motor matters, just the same as in anything else.

An example of police persecution against motorists for trivial offences, is afforded in a case recently heard wherein a motor cyclist with a trailer attached was summoned for exceeding six miles an hour, the speed allowed by the Light Locomotive Act. The judge imposed a fine of five shillings and costs. Any reasonable magistrate would have given the policeman who brought the charge a rap over his knuckles and adviced him to devote his energies in directions where the services of the police were more required, and which were too frequently neglected. Such charges as this only tends to fan the flame of discord between the police and motorist. It is childish, utterly childish, to fine a man for exceeding six miles an hour, simply because he has a trailer attached to his bicycle. Does such action bring credit to the force? No, not one puny bit; the public are more likely to look upon them as a set of old women.

Right in the heart of London, or in other words, in Farringdon Street, there is a long string of costermoger's stalls, and it is interesting to note how that some of the stands are devoted excusively to cycle parts and accessories of all kinds. There is not simply one stall doing business of this kind, but three or four, and the collection displayed thereon is wonderful in its variety. Articles can be purchased from one penny upwards and if anyone of an economical turn of mind wanted to replace a small fitting it is more than likely that he could fill his requirements by paying a visit to one of these stalls. Gear cases may be picked up from a penny to a shilling and now and again an old time crock, carefully renovated with a liberal coating of black enamel, is displayed to agapping crowd of office boys, who long for the 30/-which separates them from the speedy looking steed.

It was extremely hard lines on a cyclist of Cardiff, being fined for riding a bicycle without a light, especially as before leaving home he had taken the trouble to consult the lighting-up time table published in a local paper. It appears the paper was to blame, as the time given for October 3rd, was 7.33 instead of 6.33. In view of the circumstances the deputy stipendiary only imposed a fine of 5. The cyclist enquired whether he could recover the amount from the proprietor of the journal, but his worship only waved the defendant away.

One of the cleverest riders on the path in England, and one of the oldest is A. S. Ingram, who is about to retire. This year he won the quarter-mile N.C.U championship for the fourth year in succession. In all his great successes Ingram invariably rode Dunlop tyres.

If the tread of a motor tyre exhibit signs of cuts and gashes, or has much worn, a new tread fixed to it will prolong its sphere of usefulness. In this connection it is as well to know that the Dunlop Tyre Co. make a speciality of vulcanising new treads on all kinds of motor tyres.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

A MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by the Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik Company of Germany, by their constituted agents Messrs. M Ostermayer and Company, against Tegu Godu and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be stopped from importing and selling in Bombay aniline dyes bearing their label; for damages, costs, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha, and Sanderdas, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiffs in this suit are large manufacturers of aniline dyes and import their goods into India, packed in small tins bearing coloured labels. They contended that they have imported dyes under the label in dispute in this case, which might be described as an Esquimaux seated in a sledge, driving a reindeer over the snow with a setting sun in the back ground, since 1896; that in 1902 the defendant commenced to import goods of the same discription, i. e., aniline dyes, under a label which was a colourable imitation of their reindeer label and calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were buying goods manufactured by the plaintiffs. They contended that they had acquired an exclusive title to their label by user, and that their goods imported under that label are known and have a reputation in the market. It was admitted that the label in dispute was described in ordinary parlance as the "haran gadi chap." The questions arising in the case were simple questions of fact. It was conceded by Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defendants that the plaintiffs had not acquired the label as trade mark; that there had been no user of the label in Bombay, Calcutta, or in India so as to entitle them to its exclusive use as a trade mark; and that even if the plaintiffs had acquired the trade mark the defendants had not infringed it. The plaintiffs had filed their label book, a collection of some 171 pictorial devices, among which the label in dispute appeared, and the plaintiffs' agent in India stated that in 1896 one of his customers selected the particular label to be placed upon a consignment of half pound tins of violet aniline dye. It was contended, but his lordship thought hardly seriously, that there was no evidence of the importation of these goods into Bombay under this label. The invoice for the goods had been produced, and it included three cases, one of which was described as bearing the reindeer label. Mr. Kirkpatrick cited cases to show what user, as applied to a trade mark, meant, and argued that the user must be of long standing and continuous; that a simple user would be insufficient; and that the user must not be a oresor fitful. His lordship took it that it is the adoption and use of a trade mark which gives a title to it, and that as soon as a trade mark has been applied in the market so as to indicate to purchasers that the goods to which it is attached the manufacture of a particular firm, it becomes to that extent the property of that firm. The actual length of time it had been employed was not an important ingredient provided it had been used long enough to render it probable that a reputation in the market had been acquired. In this case the evidence as to user was to his lordship's mind sufficiently strong and satisfactory. It was clear from the evidence that the plaintiffs had applied the label to their goods properly, that is to say they had not applied any one else's mark. A comparison of the labels showed that they both contained a picture of a sledge being drawn by a reindeer over a surface of snow or ice, with a setting sun, or orange clouds denoting the setting sun, in the back ground, and it was clear to his lordship's mind that the native purchasers in the position of cloth dyers, who were unable to read the superscription of the name of the manufacturing firm, might easily be deceived by the symbol of the "haran gadi"—by which name the label was described both by the plaintiffs and the defendants—into believing that the goods were of one and the same manufacture. The important question was whether the defendants innocently adopted the label or with a fraudulent intention; and his lordship was reluctantly driven to the latter conclusion. His lordship could not bring himself to believe that the adoption of this particular symbol as a trade mark, got up with all the accessories, was a mere accident. His lordship awarded the plaintiffs' claims in the terms of the prayers attached to the plaint, namely to restrain defendants from selling or importing aniline dyes similar to plaintiffs requiring defendants to account for and pay to plaintiffs all profits made by them, and requiring defendants to deliver all tins of aniline dyes similar to the plaintiffs' to be destroyed. Defendants to pay costs of the suit. Reference to the Commissioner to take accounts. Further directions and further costs reserved.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

THE VEHAR MAIN COMMISSION.

The Corporation recorded a letter received from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, intimating that Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department and Mr. Ogden, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, had been appointed to represent Government on the joint commission proposed by the Corporation on the question of the Vehar water main.

PROPOSAL TO TREAT ROADS WITH WESTRUMITE.

In the absence of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E Dadachanji moved; "That the Commissioner be requested to treat some road or roads, to be selected by him with "Westrumite" as an experimental measure to be tried side by side with the experiment that he may carry on with petroleum, and to report the result to the Corporation." He said the Westrumite Company, Limited, had been giving their compound freely for experimental purposes and the Commissioner be therefore requested to ask that Company to send out a quantity of their compound for being used for experimental purposes on the Bombay road side by side with petroleum. According to his information "Westrumite" had been used in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, London, and the result of the experiment was reported to be satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta doubted whether the Company would send the compound free of cost all the way to Bombay, and further he considered it would not be to the credit of the Corporation to ask for a supply free of cost. He advised the Corporation to wait and see the result of the experiment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that as "Westrumite" was still in its experimental stage, and as the commissioner was making inquiries about, it the Corporation should wait until its result was known. The price of the compound was said to be £10 per ton, and they did not know what quantity they would require for a mile of road. He advised Dr. Dadachanji to withdraw his motion.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola concurred with Mr. Wacha in his remarks and advised the Corporation to wait until the result of the experiments which were being conducted was known.

Dr. Dadachanji asked for permission to withdraw has motion. This was allowed.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

OUR Rajkote correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—H. H. Maharaja Sir Waghji Thakore Saheb of Morvi, G.C.I. E., left for his tour in the districts this morning. The tour is to last for about a couple of months.

The Kunwari of H. H. the Rao of Cutch passed by Morvi en route to Charadwa on a visit to her maternal grandfather Jadeja Rana Shri Jalamsinhji. At Morvi she was hospitably treated by Sir Waghji.

H. H. Sir Khengarji Maharaja Rao Saheb of Cutch goes on a pilgrimage to Bahuchareeji. His Highness will probably reach Morvi to-morrow.

Raj Saheb Amersinghji, Chief of the second class State of Wankaner, who has been on pilgrimage for about three weeks, is expected to return to his capital next week.

On his return to duty as Agent to H. E. the Governor, Colonel Kennedy has made some changes in the personnel of his department. Among these are the reappointment of Rao Bahadur Vithalray Hematram as Dufterdar and the appointment of the present Dufterdar Khan Bahadur Antia as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar.

The marriage of a daughter of Sheth Umar Jamal Vuyani with the younger son of Sheth Abubakar Jamal of the Rajkote civil station was celebrated with great eclat. Sheth Umar Jamal received numerous valuable gifts from several States and H. H. Sir Mansinhji, K. C. S. I, Chief of Palitana, came down from Palitana with his Dewan Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao N. Laud.

Another marriage of note was celebrated at Wankaner where Vakil Nurkhan's daughter was married to the son of the late Khan Bahadur Sali Hindi, Dewan of the Junagurh State. There were numerous gifts to the bride from the Junaghad and the Wankaner States. Mr. Nurkhan treated the marriage party with the greatest cordiality and the Wankaner State did its best to honour the Junaghad party.

Plague has been working havoc in Bhawnagar, Limbdi, Junaghad, and other places in the province.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

(Concluded from page 5)

To Sir Charles Pritchard belonged the credit of initiating the Bombay systems relating to the salt and the liquor and opium excise revenues, which are now worked in large sections in this country. The most important of these was of course the reform of the salt administration, with respect to which his Draft Act became law towards the end of 1873. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was thereupon held in the Town Hall to demand the repeal of the Salt Act. In the emergency which had arisen, Sir Charles acted with characteristic promptness and decision; and the measures he adopted tided the Presidency over the fear of a salt famine; and the Salt Act of 1873 had ever since been in full swing without further objections or opposition. The result had been that the salt revenue of the Presidency had since 1872 more than trebled, increasing from 63 to 226 lakhs of rupees. The Abkari or the Liquor Excise was the next department of administration which was entrusted to Sir Charles Pritchard in the year 1877. The result of putting up to auction the right to sell liquor within a certain area was in former times universal drunkenness in Thana, Surat and other districts. Sir Charles, under his new system, confined the manufacture of liquor to a few centres, which were kept under strict surveillance; and the public got pure wholesome spirit instead of the deleterious stuff that was sold formerly. The duty was levied in proportion to the alcoholic strength of the liquor; and the retail sale was guided by certain fixed prices. Illicit distillation was nearly put an end to; while the rise in the price of liquor from 50 to 200 per cent. lessened drunkenness among the lower orders in all parts of the Presidency. In the year 1875, when Sir Charles Pritchard was entrusted with the reform of certain portions of the opium system, which then prevailed he was of opinion that more satisfactory arrangement with Native States and an increase in the retail price of opium were changes that were urgently required. Negotiations were speedily opened with the authorities at Baroda and Central India; and the rules for the retail sale of opium were assimilated to those in force in British territory; while the import of opium which had not passed the British scales was rigidly countermanded. With the assistance of strong preventive staff, the measures introduced by Sir Charles admitted of the retail price of the drug being doubled and trebled, while the smuggling of the drug was materially checked. The effect of the improved system was to raise the total amount of the excise duty on opium from 2 3-4 lakhs in former years to 10½ lakhs in 1891 and the following year. The chief characteristic of Sir Charles' method of work had been unfailing patience to master details and to verify facts and figures before taking action in any matter. It was said by his friends that some of his measures had been unpopular, because the spirit which guided and inspired them was misrepresented and misunderstood. Time asuaged temporary ill-feelling and resentment; and old impressions gave place to friendly emotions when the spirit which inspired his work was better appreciated and understood.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE NEED FOR NEW DOCKS.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th instant, the Secretary read a letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co., dated 31st October, intimating, as a matter of interest and as demonstrating the urgent necessity of the contemplated new wet docks that the Company's new steamer "Moldavia" which arrived on the 10th idem was in consequence of her draft of water, unable to complete loading in the Victoria Dock.

The Port Officer, in a letter dated 10th inst. reported that the (Moldavia) is 540 feet over all and that considering the distance across the Victoria Dock in which the vessel has to be turned is only 600 feet, he is of opinion that exceedingly skilful handling is necessary with such a vessel and sincerely hopes that the advent of a new dock more in keeping with such modern vessels is not far distant.

The letters were Recorded.

HOUSING OF LABOURERS.

The following report of a meeting of the Docks Committee held in the Trustees' Offices on Thursday, the 12th instant was submitted:—The Chairman in connection with the apprehended difficulty in respect of labour during next busy season and with reference to suggestions in the Minutes by the Hon'ble Mr. Dick and Messrs. Procter and Ritchie, submitted rough sketches of semi-permanent huts to be erected on vacant land at Mazagon; about a mile from the Docks, for the accommodation of dock labourers and mentioned that it was estimated approximately that 1,000 labourers could be housed in this way at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 funds being available from the grant of Rs. 3 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose in 1899, of which Rs. 89,000 were still unexpended. After discussion the Committee approved of the proposal to make provision for housing labourers to this extent, and it was resolved that a complete project be prepared and submitted at the next meeting of the Board.

The Engineer, now forwarded plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 55,031, excluding Engineering charges, for the erection at Mazagon of semi-permanent quarters for Dock labourers reported that the accommodation provided will be 20 blocks each containing 12 rooms, and 10 blocks containing 8 rooms, or a total of 320 rooms in all, at 3 adults per room, or for 960 persons, and there will be 4 blocks of nahanis, having a total of 64 compartments equal to 15 persons per nahani, and 2 blocks of latrines containing a total of 48 seats equal to 20 persons per seat that the estimated cost of maintenance, including water and repairs, is Rs. 3,000 per annum. The quarters, it was added, will take about 3 months to complete, but one row of blocks with all nahanies and latrines could be made ready for occupation in two months.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Docks Committee and the plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 55,031 per 20 rooms (960 adults) were sanctioned.

WHARFAGE FEES ON POSTAL PARCELS.

The Secretary read letter from the Post Master General, Bombay, dated 9th October, stating that bills for wharfage fees on insured parcels received by the French Steamers have been issued for the first time by the Docks Department, pointing out that in accordance with the express wish of the French Postal Administration insured parcels from France are landed under the exceptional procedure of a hand to hand delivery without being enclosed in receptacles; that the same parcels, if in time for the weekly P. & O. Steamers, would be sent enclosed in bags or boxes and would be landed as Mails, and asking that instructions may be issued that wharfage fees should not be claimed.

The papers having been read at a meeting of the Docks Committee held on the 26th October in the Trustees' offices it was resolved after discussion that Postal Parcels, not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight received by the French Mail Steamer should be treated as Mails as in the case of similar parcels landed from the regular (P. & O.) Mail Steamer.

The Boards approved the recommendation of the Docks Committee on the subject.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Nov. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov. 1903.	For week ending 13th Nov. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	703	22	615
Do „ out of „ ...	17	711	23	610
Do transported ...	24	639	14	442
Do attended to ...	...	53	1	36
Do warped ...	1	12	2	31

IT has been discovered that a large trade in rotten eggs pursues the even tenor of its way in East London. These progressive eggs are used, we learn, for making confectionery and also for frying fish. They are said to taste quite delightfully when mingled with an atmosphere stronger than their own. A rich cake soothes their unrest, a fried smelt draws the sting from their aroma. It is only fanciful people who detect an immemorial age in the East End's original bath bun.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammation situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

THE BHATIA DEFAMATION CASE.

THE DEFENCE.

BEFORE Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, was called on the case in which Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Ramji Lukhmidas, Murarji Valji, Madhavji Thakersey, Walji Soonderji, Lalji Murarji, Murarji Anandji, Jivraj Dayal, Mulji Kesowji, Chaturbhuj Shivji, Purshotamji Vundravan, and Vulabdas Canji were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Valabdas Ranchordas. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, and Mr. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Madhavji Virji, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first accused; Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., and Mr. J. P. Dastur, solicitor, represented the other accused.

Luxmidas Jeyram, examined by Mr. Setalvad said he was a Kamasth Hindu by caste. Witness deposed to his having received a handbill about five weeks ago which intimated the excommunication of a Bhatia.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, the first accused said he did authorise his mehta Devidas to get the handbill in question published. He had also authorized him to have 3,500 copies of the same printed. Devidas read the contents of the handbill to him and he approved of it. The work of distribution of the handbills was entrusted to the two Thanaies of the Bhatia community. The Thanaies were instructed to distribute them among Bhatias only.

The Court: Did you take any precautions to see that they were not distributed to any one else but Bhatias?

The accused: I had seen them being distributed by the Thanaies to Bhatias only whenever I went to offer my prayers at the Haveli.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, the second accused, stated that he did not know nor had he seen the handbill before the information in this case was filed.

The Court: Was it shown to you by the Mehta?

The Accused: Not until I saw about the case in papers. I then went to the Mehta to make inquiries.

Was the handbill brought to you by Valu Shamji? Did you put your initials against it?—Yes.

Did you give any instructions to Valu about their distribution?—No.

Did you know how many copies of the handbill were ordered?—No.

The rest of the accused made similar statements in their defence to the Court.

Mr. Setalvad in the course of his address commented upon the contents of the handbill in question and cited a similar case in Madras in support of his remarks.

The Magistrate: The statement in the handbill has been addressed to Bhatias only.

Mr. Setalvad compared the defamatory language in the Madras case with what appeared in the handbill, and said on a consideration of both, he was sure the Court would hold that the language in the handbill was clearly defamatory of his client. In the Madras case a post card was written to the complainant only and in the present instance a large number of handbills were circulated at the instance of the accused. As to excessive publication witness after witness had deposed that the handbills were distributed to others than those of the Bhatia community.

The Magistrate: Do you rely upon any particular portion of the handbill which you say is defamatory to your client?

Mr. Setalvad: I rely upon the last portion of the resolution passed by the Mahajan. I submit it is purely defamatory.

The Magistrate: What if the Metha or Thanai circulated the handbills among others than Bhatias on their own initiative.

Mr. Setalvad: This is like placing a dangerous weapon in the hands of persons who were incompetent to or incapable of wielding it.

Continuing counsel submitted the handbills were printed in a Parsee Press and the defamatory contents of the same were thus made public to the workmen in the press who were not Bhatias.

The Magistrate: Can you point out a press where Bhatias only are employed?

Mr. Setalvad: If they want to take proper precautions in respect of such matters affecting the caste they must have their caste printing works also. Was it not their duty to take stringent precautions to see that the handbill, being "prima facie" defamatory, should not have gone into the hands of persons others than Bhatias?

With permission of the Court Valu Shamji was recalled and examined by Mr. Setalvad. The witness said he knew 2,500 copies of the handbill were struck off, out of which only 1,500 were given to him. Half of them he gave to the Cutchi Thanai for distribution in the Bunder and in the Fort, and the other half remained with him. Some of the handbills he distributed to Bhatias as they came out of the Haveli. The rest he gave to Bhatias in their shops in the market. He knew Bhatias very well as he had been working as Thanai for the last 20 years.

Mr. Setalvad: Suppose you are invited to officiate as a priest at a marriage or funeral ceremony will you go or not?—I will not go as I am not his (complainant's) family priest, but the priest of his caste.

Mr. Setalvad: What is the effect on a man of the Bhatia caste when a resolution is passed stating that none of the caste people should keep intercourse with him?—The man would not be invited to caste dinners, the pots which are usually sent to the caste people would not be sent to him, and no member of the caste would dine with him.

Mr. Raikes said there were two points that had been dealt with by the learned counsel for the prosecution; first, whether the handbill was defamatory; and, secondly, if it was, whether the privilege to circulate the handbills in accordance with the caste customs had been vitiated by the accused's manner of publishing it. As regards the first point, counsel said, the Court had held it prima facie defamatory, and therefore he need not comment upon it.

The Magistrate said he would be glad to hear the learned counsel on the point if he convinced him to the contrary.

Mr. Raikes continued that what was alleged to be particularly defamatory was the resolution in the handbill. Counsel submitted that that resolution was proposed at the caste meeting by a person who was not one of the accused, and passed by the caste as a whole. The wording in the resolution was not the wording of the accused. Mr. Davar had laid stress on the statement in the handbill that the complainant was not present in the meeting where the resolution was passed. Counsel contended that it was untrue. The complainant was present. He came to the place before the meeting was properly constituted by the election of a regular chairman. Chaturbhuj Hemraj was proposed chairman, and neither did the complainant nor any other member present divide the meeting on the point, because evidently the majority were of opinion "Let us wait." After this the complainant apparently saw that there was a majority against him and went away. Therefore, counsel submitted, the complainant was as much responsible for not proposing a chairman and proceeding with the business before the meeting as any one else. It was customary among them to wait till the Bhais (brethren) collected. Complainant not only admitted but gloried in the statement that his having kept intercourse with Sampat, who had been to England, was true. Then where was the defamation in question. With regard to the publication of the handbill, counsel drew the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. Chaturbhuj, the first accused, who was the secretary of the Cutchi Bhatia community of Bombay had authorised the printing and distribution of the handbills in accordance with the usual practice. Was there any evidence, he submitted, to show that Mr. Chaturbhuj or any other accused authorized any publication beyond the member of the Bhatia community?

The Magistrate reminded Mr. Raikes that it was held in an English case that it was impossible for compositors in a printing press to be conversant with the whole of the copy. He added the whole incident was a most regretable one, the practice in the other caste being to send the Thanai to the houses of the caste men and give intimation through him that such and such a person had been ex-communicated.

Mr. Raikes said that the Bhatia community of Bombay was a large one, and it was invariably a custom for them to print handbills in such cases.

As regards the Mehta or the Thanai going out of their way in order to make excessive publication, counsel cited, for the consideration of the Court, several decisions showing that the master was liable for an illegal or criminal act of his servants; and that unless express malice could be shown the privilege was complete. An attempt had been made to allege malice to the second accused, which the complainant explained by saying that it was due to keen competition in business—still when they met they salamed each other, talked and sat on the carpet. The malice appeared to have been attributed to the second accused much more on account of the assistance expected from him and which was not forthcoming than to anything else.

Mr. Acworth said he would not take up the time of the Court by going into the case at length as his learned friend had in the course of a very practical address touched all the points that required to be noticed. His client's case, he thought, was different from the others, but he now found that it was more so apparent by them really.

The case stands adjourned.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

GENIUS, wrote Schiller, is known by what it leaves out—a dictum fully as applicable to art collectors as to poets. The vast Dutuit collections now housed in the Petit Palais on the Champs Elysees form an instance in point. As the nucleus of a provincial museum, these treasures would prove invaluable; as an addition to the artistic wealth of Paris, they are almost superfluous. No distinctive aim seems to have guided the Dutuit accumulators. Pictures, sketches, enamels, ivories, rare old bindings, illuminated missals, sculptures, jewellery—any and every thing of artistic or archaic value that came in their way—were evidently laid hold of regardless of price, a most careful selection being needed to make the legacy valuable in Paris. Contrast with this bewildering medley the recent Rothschild bequest to the Louvre. Here in a tiny room, a mere closet of that vast palace, are contained art treasures representing many millions of francs, and priceless from the discrimination with which they were chosen, the whole forming a unique collection of mediæval ecclesiastical art.

Mr. Edward Terry has produced Mr. Louis Parker's new play, The House of Barnside, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool. The piece, which is an adaptation from the French, is queerly domestic in theme, and concerns the plans which an old man makes for the future welfare and provision of his two grandchildren. These plans do not quite work out as the grandfather anticipates doubts difficulties, and, indeed, despair overtake him, and for a time thwart his best intentions; but in the end the curtain falls upon domestic happiness. In the old trader, Burnside, Mr. Terry has a moving and pathetic character, which gives him scope for acting of the finer quality which distinguished his performances in Sweet Lavendere, Kerry and Love in Idleness.

The London Philatelic Society are to be honoured at their next monthly meeting by the Prince of Wales, who, as a keen philatelist, has promised to present a paper and to give a display of proofs, essays, and stamps illustrating the history of the postal issues of the United Kingdom during the present reign. The notes which will accompany the dispaly, the London correspondent of the Scotsman states, have been compiled by his Royal Highness from official sources and they will contain a good deal of interesting matter relating to the various designs which were submitted to the King before postal labels with his Majesty's head now in use were finally approved. The Prince of Wales has been a stamp-collector ever since his midshipman days.

The history of crime furnishes instances in which the criminal's hat, when left behind him, has given such a clue as to have led to his capture. The circumstances of the Peckham murder recall a notable London tragedy in which the hat led to elucidation of an otherwise apparently impenetrable mystery. A banker, Thomas Briggs, was murdered in a first-class railway carriage on the North London Railway. The villain, a German named Franz Muller, took way his victim's hat instead of his own. The police, working sharply on this clue, soon got the hat identified, which led to further evidence. Muller was captured in New York, brought back to London, and convicted. At the last moment on the scaffold he confessed his guilt.

According to South African Exports, there should be an increased demand for soft goods in British East Africa. A notice in Nairobi, by Mr. John Ainsworth, the Sub-Commissioner, states that natives entering the town must be decently clothed. Missionaries, settlers, &c., are asked to encourage the wearing of cloth by natives in their employ: while the police and Government officials have instructions to warn the blacks that they will not be allowed in Nairobi unless they are wearing at least an ordinary loin-cloth. So civilisation stalks on. Soon, we suppose, there will not be left anywhere one clad as Nature first made man.

Russian newspapers contain very bad news of the harvest in that country, which this year instead of sending wheat to us, will have to buy wheat from abroad. Very great distress is said to prevail among the rural population, and many of the peasants have had to sell their cattle on account of the scarcity of forage. There is, therefore, no milk for the children In the province of Riazan the hay crop, Country Life states, is two million quintals below what it was last year. In Siberia the harvest is very bad, and the new wheat has been found to be mixed with ergot which already has had poisonous effects.

The enterprise of the newspaper-man knows no limit. The Council 'City News' is the most northerly Newspaper printed, issued weekly by the Council City Publishing Company Council City Neukluk River Alaska. Mr. J. J. Underhill is the editor and manager. When, about four years ago, Mr. Underhill first went to Alaska as a job printer, he started out with the determination to succeed, and although he had the usual difficulties to face, at that time plentiful in Alaska, he lost no time in making good every opportunity. His printing presses and all his belongings went along with him in a wagon, and when he arrived there he was ready for business. He was his own literary, printing and publishing staff and delivery boy combined and he succeeded in getting the first issue of his paper out the same week he arrived. The office is a log shanty erected by the editor and the paper sells at twenty-five cents a copy but is a great success.

Althorp House, the scene of Lady Spence's funeral, is one of the finest of the many fine country houses for which Northampton-shire is celebrated. It dates chiefly from the sixteenth century, and its noble regularity of style was greatly admired in the succeeding age. It has many interesting associations. It was the home for twelve years of Dorothy Sidney, Waller's Sacharissa who, to the poet's disappointment, married for her first husband Henry Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, then Master of Althorp. She effected many improvements at the House and designed the grand staircase. Charles the First, when at Holmby, frequently visited Althorp to play bowls, and he had been diverting himself in this way the day before he was seized by Cornet Joyce. At Brington, near by, lived the ancestors of George Washington, who were kinsmen of the Spencers, and several of them lie buried in the church. Althorp was, of course, the original home of the great Rylands Library, Manchester.

It is not perhaps generally known that in the present House of Commons there is at least one relic suggestive of the days of Guy Fawkes—the key of the Chamber of the old House of Commons, which is preserved under a glass case in the library. The dark lantern which was in Guy Fawkes's hand when, he was arrested is kept as a somewhat gruesome curio in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, where there is also an admirable portrait of Sir Edward Digby, of Gothirst, in Gloucestorshire, who was executed for his participation in the plot.

The Russian Government has appointed a Heraldic Commission to inquire into the origin of the titles of the numerous princely families of the Caucasian provinces. Princes are more numerous there, it seems, than anywhere else in the world, since the old Mingrelian monarchs used to ennoble their subjects on the smallest pretext. One peasant, for example, was accorded the style of Prince for picking up a scarf which the monarch had dropped in the mud, and another for acting as beater on the occasion of a Royal shoot. The consequence is that Russia is full of Caucasian Princes who keep small shops; while Gorki, who prides himself on his realism has written a story of a Caucasian Prince who was also a tramp.

Doleful accounts come from South Africa regarding the condition of the labour market there. This is an extract from the 'Natal Mercury' of October. Every boat that arrives at Durban—and the same is true, though in a less degree, of Capetown and the other ports—brings with it some 500 or 100 aspirant for employ-ment, but they are met on landing with the same table everywhere. There is none to be had, and employers with the best intentions in the world find themselves compelled to give an answer in the negative. Durban is, of course, the nearest port to the Rand, and this accounts for so many persons alluding there.

THE Royal Colonial Institute is naturally one of the London centres of Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda, for nine out of ten Britons from beyond the seas are convinced Protectionists from practical experience. No doubt the Fiscal question will loom large during the session just commenced. At the December meeting of the Institute Dr. Hillier, who knows a good deal about the Colonies in general, and Africa in particular, will read a paper on "Our Fiscal System," and the new year will open with one on "Australia as a Food Producing Country," by the Commercial Agent for New South Wales in England.

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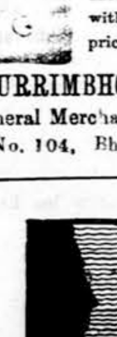

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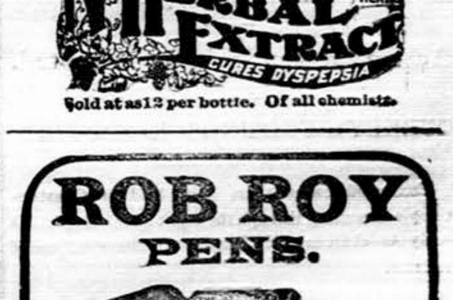

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PURELY PERSONAL.

I saw Lady Spencer for the first time as far back as 1868, when her husband was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes T. P. in "M. A. P.", and the vision of radiant and distinguished beauty which she then was will always remain with anybody who saw her at that phase of her life. I don't think I ever saw a more queenly and distinguished face. The delicate, short upper lip, the beautifully shaped nose and mouth, the brilliant complexion, and an air of quiet meditation, like a statue that broods on its own beauty—to use the words of Browning—all united to make her an image of what real high-born beauty should be. It was this striking appearance that accounted for her popularity among all those who ever saw her. There was the feeling that the position of a Viceroy's wife was filled by a woman who had all the outward fitness for occupying a throne.

That is, as the reader will see thirty-five years ago; but up to the last time I saw her Lady Spencer seemed to retain all her extraordinary distinction of manner and appearance. The face had grown fuller, of course, with the years; but she still retained the exquisite chiselling of her delicate features and the air of the true grande dame. Yet her life had been trying enough to destroy all traces of beauty. For during some of the years when her husband occupied the Viceroyship she had a position as trying as that of the unhappy lady who shares with the Tsar the throne of Russia. What courage and nerve she must have had to have gone through these terrible times, only those acquainted with Ireland can realise. As for Lord Spencer, he will have the sympathy of every man and woman in the kingdom. This break of a happy union that had lasted for nearly half a century, coming at a time when the spring and hopefulness of youth are passed, is one under which it is impossible that any man, however, strong should not reel. Those who have seen Lord Spencer during the last few months have been able to judge of what the terrible strain of hope and dread comingled—which is the worst torture of those long illnesses of those who are dear to us—has been working upon him. He has made a bold and manly struggle; and, in the midst of some of his darkest hours, has gone forth to take his part in what he considers a fight for principle. It is to be hoped that this high sense of duty, which has been his safeguard and his strength in so many dark hours, will come to his rescue now, and bear him up in his darkest hour.

And now let me give some impressions of the dead lady by one of her own sex: Of late (writes a "Society Butterfly") the lights have gone out fast, leaving us in a darkened land. And the death of Lady Spencer removes a gracious presence from our social and political life She was Miss Charlotte Seymour, daughter of Mr. Frederick Seymour and a member of the great House of Hertford. Her marriage with Lord Spencer took place in the far off fifties, and, although childless, the union was ever one of quite exceptional happiness.

In the days of her youth Lady Spencer was a very beautiful woman, tall, stately, with a sweet smile, and a marked dignity of manner and bearing. She studied dress, and yet more the fine jewels, and rich elaborate costumes, that became her proud imperial style and appearance. Soon after marriage she was given the witty designation of Spencer's "Fairy Queen." Her husband twice held the post of Viceroy of Ireland and Lady Spencer made a Viceroyess at once brilliant and well-beloved. She did much to encourage Irish home industries, wore the laces and poplins of the country, and even to the last was a faithful customer to the Dublin dressmakers. The death of this lady sees the passing away of a grande dame of the olden school. Exclusive rather than smart Society was the rule at Althorp and at Spencer House. Lady Spencer appreciated splendour and her house, servants, carriages, and entertainments were arranged on a magnificent scale. But modern ways and manners were received with cautious reserve, and the millionaire adventurer had no encouragement in that refined and high bred atmosphere.

But in some ways, Lady Spencer proved broadminded, and has been responsible for more than one innovation. By taking a house for the season in Lancaster Gate, she gave an impetus to the now established fancy for the Northern district of London and even for the once despised Bayswater Road. And it is interesting to remember—especially at this moment—that Lady Spencer employed a lady doctor, to whom she gave her entire confidence. Dr. Mary Scharlieb, of Harley Street, has attended her throughout her long illness.

Many interesting stories are now revived of Lord and Lady Spencer's Viceregal experiences in Ireland. Lady Spencer threw herself heart and soul into the state of the office, and everything was done in truly regal style. She was responsible for the introduction of the small, after-dinner dances—throneroom dances, as they are now called—and they instantly became so very notably popular that no subsequent Viceroys have ever been able to discontinue them. So fond were Lord and Lady Spencer of entertaining that on one occasion, when a big dinner of a hundred guests was ordered in St. Patrick's Hall, the State Steward said: But sir, there is no one to ask. Your Excellency has already asked everyone who has attended Levees and Drawing-rooms, not once, but three times, during this present season. Never mind replied his hospitable Excellency, ask them for the fourth time! When Lord Spencer was First Lord of the Admiralty, Lady Spencer gave dinners and political parties in London which were among the most brilliant on record.

Spencer House made a splendid background and the state drawing room hung and furnished in rich crimson brocade, and adorned with beautiful pictures, proved an artistic delight to the guests who were able to appreciate it. On such occasions Lady Spencer appeared in richest attire wearing the famous Spencer tiara of large diamonds, designed in Grecian pattern.

Colonel Richard Henry Savage was known to most English readers of novels as the author of the brilliant work, "My Official Wife" but to those like me who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, he was even better known as the man and the soldier. A truly gallant fellow, a great rider, a fine shot, an athelete of superb strength, a fearless soldier, one of the most unselfish and generous souls that ever lived—such was Richard Savage. He had had one of those chequered, adventurous and varied careers that are only possible in the great and wonderous land to which he belonged. He was the first child to attend a public school in San Francisco; went through all the wild period of daring and adventure which has found its immortal historian in Bret Harte: was a young West Point officer; served in several wars and missions abroad; and when he was married to a German lady of extraordinary beauty and great gifts was so popular that General Grant then President of the United States, went to the wedding, and the German Ambassador presided over the marriage festivities. After he had been years in commerce and in literature there came the Spanish war, and the old soldier spirit was once more aroused and he joined as a volunteer. He was ever foremost in the hour of danger, and with the dash of a boy was among the first to land at Havana; indeed, he is said to have raised the first American flag over the capital of Cuba. He was prostrated soon after by fever; and then when he was invalided home, his men, who adored him presented him with a splendid sword a testimony of his bravery and hospitality.

Whatever work Colonel Savage took in hand he devoted himself to with the same abounding energy. It is only twelve years ago since the publication of "My Official Wife" revealed to him his great powers as a writer, and in the period he has written no fewer than thirty-eight novels. He was contemplating the memoirs of his trying and adventurous life when a brute waggon knocked him down as he was crossing a street, and the gallant fellow, who had passed scathless through showers of bullets in many a battle was prostrated under the wheels of a furniture van. In his dying hours he was true to his heroic spirit. Knowing that his wife who was absent in Russia with her daughter, would be tempted to rush across continent and ocean to his side, he insisted that his friends should not tell her how dangerous his state was; laughed at all—pretended to laugh at all possibility of a mortal result, and talked gaily of being in the law courts to sue the owners of the waggon in a few weeks. His strategy succeeded too well. His unhappy wife, whose devotion to him was as fervid as his to her, heard of his death for the first time when a telegram announced to her that he had been buried at West Point with funeral honours. It was an aggravation, if any aggravation were possible, of her terrible grief at the loss of the best of husbands and the most gallant of men.

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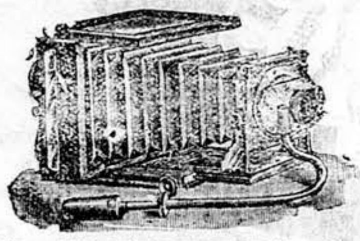

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

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GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., a practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and all sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS
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TEA SERVICES for 6 persons.
Rs. **5-14** to Rs. **24-8** the set,
over 40 patterns to select from.

TOILET SETS,
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PRICE, Rs. **5-14.**
The cheapest service ever imported.

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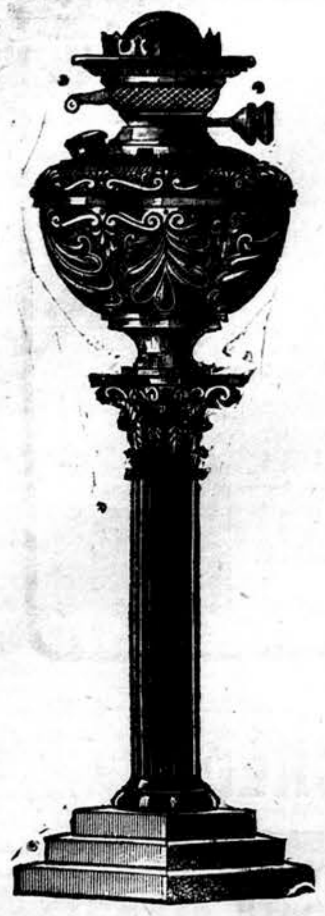
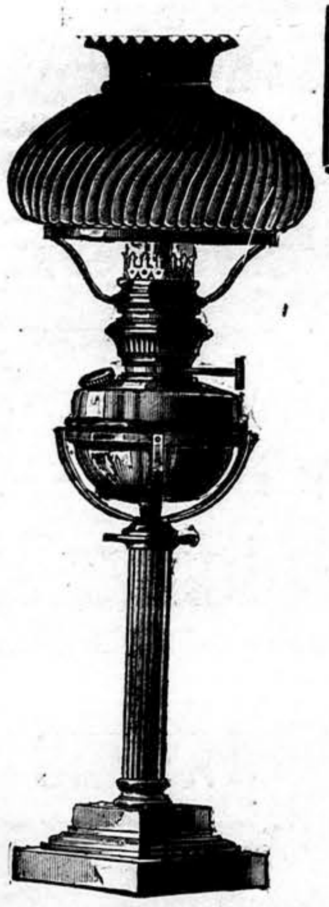


Brass Pillar Lamp, exact as per illustration with embossed brass fount, fitted with self-extinguishing duplex burner, complete with chimney and manography shade, height complete with shade and chimney, 32 inches.

Price, complete, Rs. **17-8.**



No. 2. Polished Brass Pillar Table Lamp, polished brass container, **fitted with the famous 15 line Wizard Burner,** equals 30 candle power. Tinted satin shade, assorted colours blue, pink and yellow **pretty** and useful. Price, Rs. **12-8.**

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The same lamp, but fitted with 5⅝ ins. plain white opal shade, Rs. **4-8.**

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Brass Table Lamp, exact as per sketch with duplex burner, extinguisher and round manography shade as illustrated.

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Brass Table Lamps, with polished brass stand, black China base with embossed brass fount, duplex burner with extinguisher, a really good and serviceable lamp, as drawn, complete with chimney and globe.

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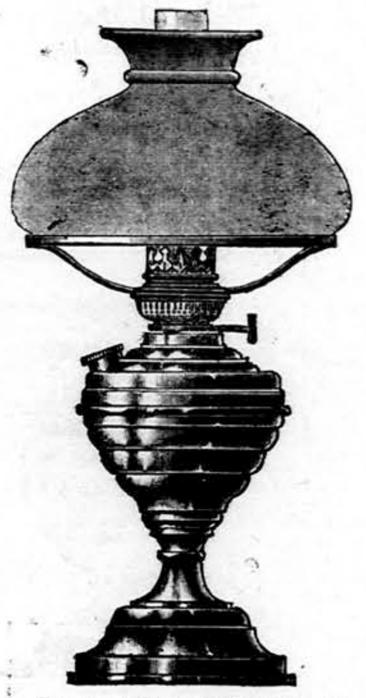

Brass Reading Lamp, 30 candle power Kosmos burner, a very smart and serviceable lamp, height complete as drawn, 20 inches.

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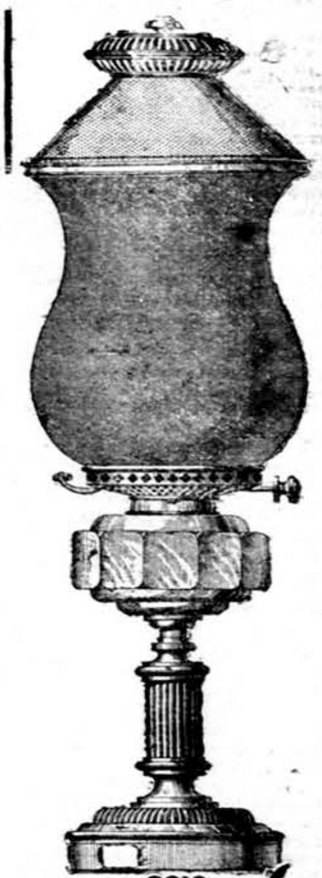

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No. 1.—Hink's Punkah Proof Table Lamp, moulded base cut glass reservoir Duplex punkah burner with lever extinguisher. Exact to sketch.

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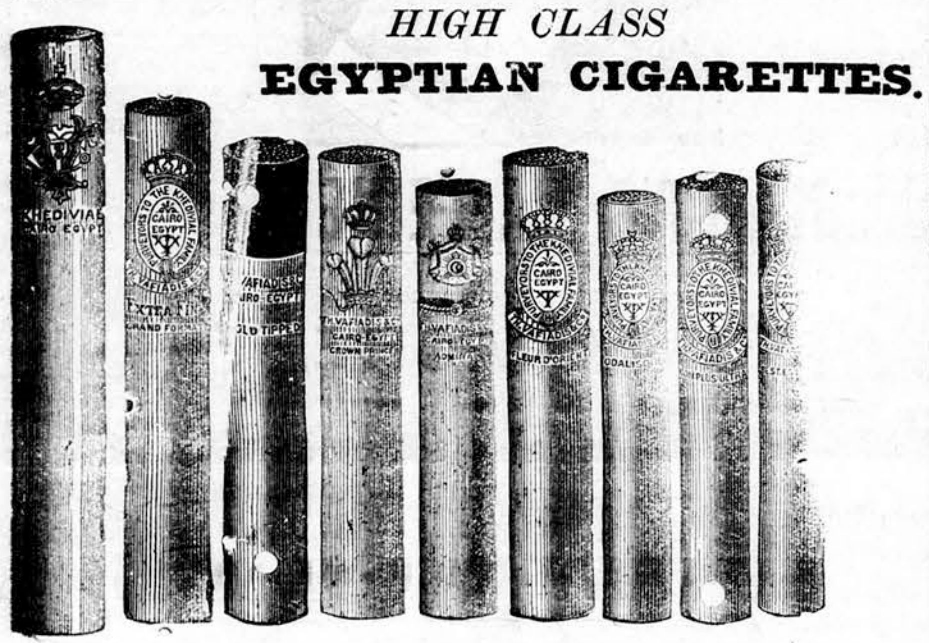

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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistance to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
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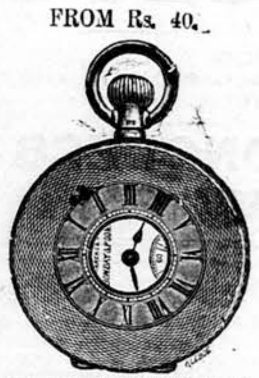

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GOLD AND SILVER;
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Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Silver Rs. 32
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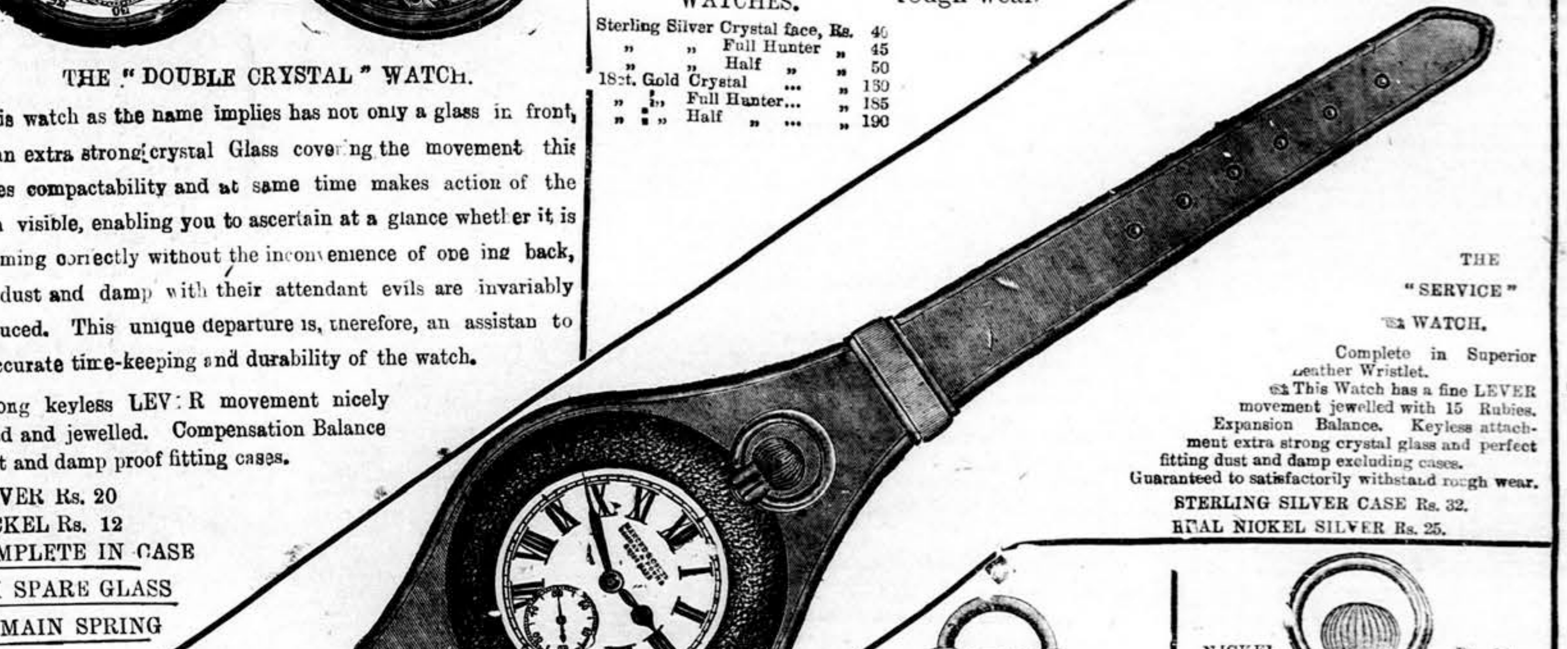

THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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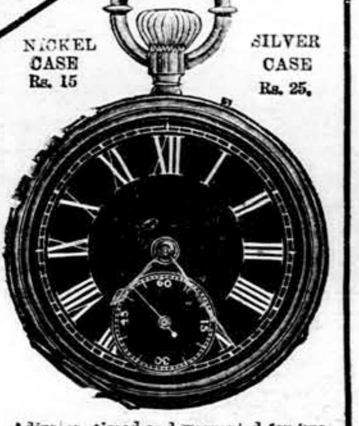

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

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Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

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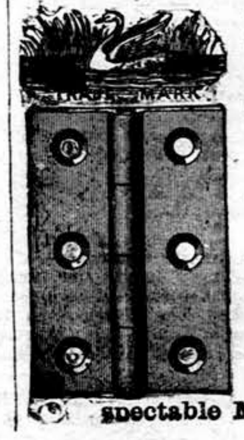

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